The Enterprise.

VOL. 9. SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, SAN MATEO COUNTY, CAL., SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1904. NO. 43.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

NORTH.

6:02 A. M. Daily.
7:26 A. M. Daily, except Sunday.
9:39 A. M. Daily.
12:39 P. M. Daily
5:03 P. M. Daily.
5:54 P. M. Daily.
9:12 P. M. Daily.

SOUTH.

6:45 A. M. Daily.
7:33 A. M. Daily.
12:03 P. M. Daily.
4:05 P. M. Daily
7:03 P. M. Daily.
12:01 A. M. Daily. (Theatre train.)

S. F. and S. M. Electric R. R.

TIME TABLE

Leave Fifth and Market Sts., S. F.	Leave San Mateo
6:00 a. m.	5:30 a. m.
Every one-half hour thereafter to	Every one-half hour thereafter to
6:30 p. m.	7:00 p. m.
7:30 "	8:00 "
8:30 "	9:00 "
9:30 "	10:00 "
10:30 "	11:00 "
11:30 "	12:00 "
	12:42 a. m.

TIME TABLE
South San Francisco R. R. & Power Co.

Leave Holy Cross	Leave Packing House
5:30 a. m.	6:30 a. m.
Every one-half hour thereafter to	Every one-half hour thereafter to
4:30 p. m.	4:30 p. m.
4:55 "	4:50 "
5:10 "	5:35 "
5:55 "	6:14 "
6:30 "	7:00 "
7:30 "	8:00 "
8:30 "	9:00 "
9:30 "	10:00 "
10:30 "	11:00 "
11:30 "	11:53 "
12:15 a. m.	12:35 a. m.

Cars pass Post Office every thirty minutes, 18 minutes before and 12 minutes after the even hours, from 5:42 a. m. to 4:42 p. m.

The last "suburban car", leaving Fifth and Market Sts., S. F., at 11:30 p. m., connects at Holy Cross at 12:15 a. m. with last car for South San Francisco.

POST OFFICE.

Postoffice open from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays, 8:00 to 9:00 a. m. Money order office open 7 a. m. to 6:30 p. m.

MAILS ARRIVE.

	A. M.	P. M.
From the North	6:45	12:03
" "	——	4:05
" South	——	

MAIL CLOSES

	A. M.	P. M.
North	6:35	12:09
"	——	5:24
South	6:15	3:35
"	11:35	——

E. P. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Episcopal services will be held every Sunday in Grace Church. Morning service at 11 o'clock a. m. Evening service at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. See local column.

Methodist Church. Meetings, Butchers' Hall. Sunday Services—Sunday School, 3 p. m.; Epworth League of Christian Endeavor, 6:30 p. m.; Preaching 7:30 p. m.

The pastor, Rev. W. de L. Kingsbury will be in town Tuesdays and Thursdays from 1:30 to 5 p. m. Any who may know of sick or distressed neighbors, will please leave word at the residences of Mr. Coombes, Mrs. Du Bois or Mrs. Sullivan.

Catholic Church Services will be held every Sunday at 9 o'clock a. m. at the Catholic Church.

MEETING NOTICE.

Progress Camp, No. 425, Woodmen of the World, meets every Wednesday evening at Journeymen Butchers' Hall

Lodge San Mateo No. 7, Journeymen Butchers' Protective and Benevolent Association, will meet every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at Journeymen Butchers' Hall.

DIRECTORY OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

JUDGE SUPERIOR COURT
Hon. G. H. Buck ..... Redwood City

TREASURER
F. P. Chamberlain ..... Redwood City

TAX COLLECTOR
F. M. Granger ..... Redwood City

DISTRICT ATTORNEY
J. J. Bullock ..... Redwood City

ASSESSOR
C. D. Hayward ..... Redwood City

COUNTY CLERK
H. W. Schaberg ..... Redwood City

COUNTY RECORDER
John F. Johnston ..... Redwood City

SHERIFF
J. H. Mansfield ..... Redwood City

AUDITOR
Geo. Barker ..... Redwood City

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS
Miss Etta M. Tilton ..... Redwood City

CORONER AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR
Jas. Crowe ..... Redwood City

SURVEYOR
W. B. Gilbert ..... Redwood City

Produces Sweet Black Corn.

Healdsburg.—Ebb Graham, a local farmer who has been for some time experimenting with corn, has at last succeeded in producing black sweet corn of even better quality and of the same size as the common sweet corn. There is more sugar in the black corn than in the yellow, and Graham claims that it is far more nutritious than the common product.

World's Fair Attendance.

St. Louis.—The increase in paid admissions at the World's Fair last week was 63,900 over the previous six days. The total was 666,607.

CONDENSED NEWS OF THE PACIFIC COAST

Interesting Occurrences Specially Selected and Boiled Down Into Short Items.

HAPPENINGS OF THE PAST WEEK

Current Events Related in Dispatches From Many Correspondents In Various Parts of the West.

The first bale of hops for the season of 1904 was sold at Sacramento last week by Charles Merkley, the owner of the Monument hop ranch, in Yolo county. They were of first-class quality and brought 25 cents a pound.

George Mich, discoverer of rich ground on the island opposite Eagle City, Alaska, has been sentenced to two year's imprisonment for stealing a horse at Tacoma. He would otherwise have been wealthy before spring.

Cornelius McL. Stoneman, a son of former Governor Stoneman of California, while temporarily insane, shot himself through the brain and died almost instantly. He had been employed in Seattle as an engineer for about two years.

R. H. McMillan's Central Stables on Sherman street, Alameda, were completely destroyed by fire. Twenty-two horses were incinerated, half of which belonged to outside parties. About thirty rigs, including two fine hacks, were burned.

Judge Cook at San Francisco last week signed the warrant for the execution of Leon Soeder, convicted of the murder of Joseph Blaise, his brother-in-law, on the night of January 10th. The execution was set for November 4th at San Quentin.

Five hundred Japanese laborers sent to Santa Rosalia, Lower California, to work the Rothschilds mines, have struck because they consider the timbering unsafe. They will stay out until more timbering is put in. The Japanese Consul has gone there.

This year's honey crop in San Diego county will be practically a complete failure, owing to a lack of bee feed, caused by scant rainfall last winter. Many colonies of bees in all likelihood, will be lost, while others will be carried through on bought honey. This is the first honey-crop failure this county has experienced.

The Idaho Maryland mine was reopened last week at Grass Valley, the event being signalized by the blowing of whistles and a jollification in the mine. This great property shut down four years ago. It is now being reopened by a Boston company. Years past it produced many millions.

Charles V. Keys of Berkeley put a burglar to flight with a baseball bat when the fellow tried to get into his bedroom. Keys heard some one open the window and prepared to meet the intruder with the business end of the bat, but the noise of Keys' preparations scared the would-be thief away.

Casman Luckensmeger, who has been missing for nearly two years, since he left Minnesota for Los Angeles, is being hunted for by the police of San Diego in response to a message from one of his daughters, who lives in Oakland. Mr. Luckensmeger is over 80 years old and was never seen after reaching Salt Lake City.

A young man named Jack Storn was arrested in San Diego last week on a complaint sworn to by Mrs. Norah Johnson, charging him with having committed an assault upon her fifteen-year-old daughter. He was taken to the County Jail. Storn denies the charge, and when arrested he collapsed and remained unconscious for a long time. Storn is about 22 years old.

Passengers on the steamer Santa Ana, which reached Seattle last week from Alaska, brings news of the suicide at Valdes of Mrs. Mabel Thomas, a Californian. She went to Valdes, according to the story, to meet a man named Wheeler. In his room she received the information that she was not welcome. Grabbing a bottle of carbolic acid, she drank it and died in agony.

Antonio Avenzino, an Italian, was arrested in Jackson, Amador conuty, some weeks ago for mayhem. On his person was found much fervid anarchistic literature and Immigration Inspector D. J. Griffiths brought him to San Francisco for examination. On the showing that he had been convicted of a felony in Italy and had jumped his bonds, he was last week ordered sent back as illegally in this country.

W. E. Sammis, a prominent farmer of Tudor, Sutter county, committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart with a pistol. A Coroner's jury found that Sammis ended his life in a fit of temporary insanity. Ill health and financial troubles were evidently the cause. Sammis was a native of Ohio, 51 years old. He was a member of the Masonic, Woodmen and Workmen lodges and leaves a widow and daughter.

Superior Judge Hughes at Sacramento has issued a permanent writ of mandate prohibiting Secretary of State Curry from granting a certificate of incorporation to the Italian Bank of California. The writ was applied for by the Bank of California of San Francisco, which alleged that the name, "The Italian Bank of California," was an infringement upon its corporate title, and that to issue a certificate to it under that name would be prejudicial to the business interests of the Bank of California.

Statistics compiled by the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company show that the wheat crop now being harvested in Oregon, Washington and Northern Idaho will approximate between 45,000,000 and 50,000,000 bushels. This season's crop is much better than anticipated, being nearly one-third greater than the crop of last year. The acreage sown this season was much larger than that of last year. The first of the new crop is already moving, most of the present shipments being consumed by Northwestern mills.

Jesus Arenas, believed to be the oldest man in California, was buried at San Jose last week. He was a native of Mexico and between 118 and 120 years old. Arenas had been a resident of California for over eighty years. He served in the Mexican army against Spain in the war of 1810. In the early twenties he came to California. About the time of the discovery of gold Arenas took up a large section of land which is now covered with Oakland, Berkeley and Alameda. There is no doubt that the man was nearly 120 years of age.

TALKS PLAINLY ABOUT ISLANDS

Taft Says Course Taken By This Country Toward Filipinos Will Help Natives.

Chautauqua, N. Y.—Secretary Taft addressed the largest audience that has gathered at the summer assembly for years, his subject being: "Our Duty in the Phlippines."

Secretary Taft said the English student of colonial government thought much more popular control had been conferred on the people of the Philippine islands than was wise, while the American critics, who, he said, "like to style themselves anti-imperialists, condemn the course of the United States in the islands on the ground that sufficient self-government has not been extended to the Filipinos." He believed that the course taken was somewhat near the golden rule.

The problem before this Government, he said, was how best to educate the Filipinos for self-government. The first step taken was the education of the present generation in the primary and secondary schools and in English. It was a matter of conjecture how long the process of education of the people will take, but it should be continued long enough under American auspices to insure its continuance under the auspices of the Filipinos, if they should see fit to establish an independent government.

Continuing, he said:

"If the government were now turned over to the Filipino people without American guidance, then we can be sure that the whole fabric of the educational system established by the American Government in the islands will fall to pieces."

Rare Works For Stanford.

Palo Alto.—Timothy Hopkins has presented to the Stanford library a large number of valuable books dealing with Egyptian history. These volumes are English translations of all available information upon this subject. Perhaps the most valuable single volume in the collection is a translation and transliteration of "The Papyrus of Ani; The Book of the Dead."

NOT A RISING AGAINST THE JEWISH RACE

Riots In Two Russian Towns Give Origin to False Reports of Two Massacres.

ONLY ONE MAN KILLED IN AFFRAY

Attempt of Parchevo Hebrews to Kidnap a Convert to Christianity Leads to a Fierce Fight Among the Inhabitants.

St. Petersburg.—Reports from the Governors of Radom and Syedlets, Russian Poland, which have been received by the police department of the Ministry of the Interior, state that the reports of Jewish massacres in the small Polish towns of Parchevo and Ostrovetz arose from affrays between the Jewish and Christian inhabitants, in which the Jews in both cases were the aggressors. Only one Jew succumbed to his injuries.

The disturbance at Parchevo took place on July 23d and was the result of an attempt by the Jews to kidnap a converted Jewess, Antoniana Koorn, 18 years old.

About three months ago the girl evinced a desire to become a Catholic, and left her parents, going to Lublin, where she remained for several weeks in an industrial home receiving religious instruction. Her parents in the meantime endeavored to persuade her to return to them, and not being successful resorted to the stratagem of accusing the girl of the theft of 90 rubles ($45) in order that the authorities would be compelled to send her back for trial.

During the trial a crowd of Jews numbering several thousand rushed into the courtroom and, despite the efforts of the officers to protect her, seized the girl and carried her off. They also wrecked the building where the trial was held. The girl was locked up in a brewery, from which she was subsequently liberated by a crowd of Christians and sent back to Lublin.

The girl declares that she saw a closely shuttered room in the brewery, where old men had assembled in rabbis' dress ready to try her, and she begged her captors not to torture, but to kill her.

The wounded in the disturbance included twenty-nine Jews, but the municipal surgeon declares that none were dangerously wounded. The Christians did not report their injuries, fearing prosecution.

The public prosecutor summoned ten Jews, of whom two escaped.

The incidents at Ostrovetz date back to July 21 and 22. A Jewish boy threw a stone at a Polish beggar, striking him on the head. The beggar's brother, a factory hand, fell upon a few Jews in order to avenge his brother's injuries. The Jews were reinforced, and then other factory hands joined in the fight, which soon was stopped by the police.

The next day 300 factory hands entered the town, stoning the houses of the Jews and attacking the Jews in the streets, wounding three, one of whom died.

Smallpox Raging in Zion City.

Waukegan, Ill.—It is reported here that Zion City is facing a crisis on account of a smallpox epidemic It is said that a dozen or more houses are quarantined and that the pesthouse is filled to its utmost capacity. It is rumored that from four flat buildings where twenty-three persons lived twenty have been taken to the pesthouse. The deacon in charge of the fresh food supply department is said to be quarantined in his home. Waukegan health officers were refused information as to existing conditions there. The secretary of the State Board of Health has been asked to do something at once, or all communication between Waukegan and Zion City will be cut off.

Takes Cargo of Foodstuffs for Japan.

Seattle. — The Boston Steamship Company's liner Tremont sailed from here Saturday morning, carrying 14,000 tons of freight for the Orient, taking a vast amount of foodstuff for Japan. In the cargo are 280,000 sacks or 14,000,000 pounds of flour, of which 100,000 sacks are going to China and the remainder to Japan. The vessel also will carry about 400 tons of field supplies for the army in the Philippines, but no arms or ammunition.

GOLD OUTPUT OF CANADIAN YUKON

Almost One Hundred Million Dollars Produced During the Past Eight Years.

Ottawa.—The report of the Geological Survey of Canada for the past year, recently issued, shows that since 1896 upward of $97,000,000 worth of gold has been shipped out of the Canadian Yukon. The production of precious metals in this district amounted to only a few hundred thousand dollars' worth eight years ago. In 1900 it had leaped to $22,000,000, but since that record year it has steadily declined until last year the production amounted to $12,250,000.

It is stated that practically all this gold has been taken out of claims in about half a dozen creeks in the Klondike district, and the decreasing production of this wealth is largely attributed to the exhaustion of the best deposits.

Although the production is apparently decreasing, it is shown, on the other hand, that mining activity in the Yukon is increasing. Machinery is being extensively introduced for mining operations, with the result that many abandoned claims and low-grade gravels are being worked.

ASSASSINS DRIVEN OFF BY WOMAN

Heroic Wife of Wounded Victim Fights Two Armed Men.

Omaha.—In a heroic hand-to-hand struggle with two armed assassins, Mrs. M. D. Rees saved the life of her husband, who had already been shot and beaten until he was helpless.

Rees, who is the agent at an unfrequented Belt Line station, was awakened by the barking of his dog and went out to investigate. A minute later a shot was fired and Mrs. Rees rushed out to find her husband prostrate and bleeding and two men beating and kicking him. Without hesitation she attacked the larger of the strangers and fairly tore him away from her husband, whom she supposed to be dead. She succeeded also in wrenching the revolver from his hand. Then the dog took part in the scuffle and the two men turned in flight and escaped in the darkness.

The identity of the would-be assassins is not known to the police, nor is the reason for the attack. Rees is in a serious condition. The surgeons say the ball lodged near the base of the brain.

EIGHT PERISH IN MINE FLOODS.

Disaster Caused By Sudden Filling of the Berringer Gold Shaft.

Salisbury, N. C.—The Berringer gold mine, located near Gold Hill, N. C., was suddenly flooded with water a few days ago, causing the death of eight men.

The dead are Will Canup, Will Stierwalt, Joseph Magrum, Bob Deberry, Sam Price and three others, names not obtainable.

Nine men were in the mine shaft when the dam of a large pond located near the entrance gave way because of the excessive rains, the waters rushing in upon the men. Thomas Moyl, manager of the plant, was the only one to escape death. The mine is filled with water and none of the dead bodies have yet been recovered.

The mine is the property of the Whitney Reduction Company of Salisbury and Pittsburg.

High Speed For New Battleships.

London.—The Admiralty has invited the Clyde ship builders to tender bids for two battleships of 16,500 tons and high speed. It is said these vessels in the matter of armament and armored protection will eclipse anything yet attempted. That the Admiralty officials are in a hurry to get the vessels started is indicated by the fact that the tenders must be sent in by September 9th, which is unusually short notice.

British Bark Inverkip Lost.

London.—The British bark Inverkip, Captain Jones, from Melbourne to Queenstown, was sunk and twenty persons were drowned as the result of a collision off Fastnet Rock, Ireland, with the Birtish ship Lochcarron, Captain Clark, from the Clyde.

Heat Causes Suffering.

St. Joseph, Mo.—The severity of the heat Monday caused the death of one man and the prostration of several others. The thermometer registered 107.

DECLARED HEIR TO THE THRONE

Czar Proclaims Birth of a Son and Declares It a Blessing Sent By God.

St. Petersburg.—Emperor Nicholas has issued a manifesto determining the order of succession to the throne. In the event of the Emperor dying before the Czarevitch attains his majority the Emperor's brother, Grand Duke Michael, is to become Regent, the Empress assuming the guardianship of the Czarevitch. It is believed that the manifesto marks the curtailment of the hitherto dominant influence of the Dowager Empress.

St. Petersburg.—The official announcement of the birth of an heir to the throne was first made in the following proclamation made by Emperor Nicholas at the Peterhof Palace. The proclamation is dated July 30th (Russian style).

"By the grace of God, we, Nicholas II, Emperor and autocrat of all the Russias, Czar of Poland, Grand Duke of Finland, etc., announce to all our faithful subjects that our dear wife, Empress Alexandra Feodorovna, was safely delivered of our son Alexis.

"This joyous event is vouchsafed us and our kingdom by God as a blessing. Our prayers should be rendered to the Most High for a continuance in growth and health of this our first born son, who is to be our heir and who is committed to our care by God for the perpetuation of our great office in the state.

"According to our manifesto issued July 28, 1899, we appointed our dear brother, Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch, as heir apparent until a son should be born to us. From the present day this title devolves upon our son, Alexis, with the calling and title of heir apparent and all rights attached thereto.

"Given at Peterhoff, the 30th day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1904, and the tenth year of our reign. Signed with our own hand.

"NICHOLAS."

Postmaster at Pollasky.

Washington.—Frank P. Fanning has been appointed Postmaster at Pollasky, Fresno county, vice George H. Hudson, removed.

Cyrus Noble

The World famous American whiskey.

A perfect distillation of the best grain.

Aged in wood.

Of a soft mellow flavor.

Absolutely pure.

The People's Store

GRAND AVE., near Postoffice,

South San Francisco, Cal.

This is the Only Store in San Mateo County that SELLS

Dry Goods and Fancy Goods;
Boots and Shoes;
Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods
Crockery and Agate Ware;
Hats and Caps,

AT SAN FRANCISCO PRICES

Give Us a Call and be Convinced.

THE ENTERPRISE

E. E. CUNNINGHAM,
Editor and Proprietor.

A phenomenon is a man who never loses a bunch of keys.

The favorite flower of Uncle Russell Sage is the touch-me-not.

You can't tell the Russians that the "yellow peril" is not real.

No fire drill on the Slocum, no fire drill in the Iroquois—the old story.

It is a good thing to lose your fence if it means the enlarging of your field.

The man who holds his head too high overlooks a lot of life's good things.

Man is a gregarious animal and settles in cities but when he gets there he has little to do with his neighbor.

The L. Z. Leiter estate of many millions has been left in trust—that is one form of octopus that no one will want to smash.

It is just as easy to praise a neighbor as it is to find fault with him, but people seem to derive less satisfaction from it.

Mrs. Hannah Elias deeply regrets that she is a negress, but seems to be unconcerned about the things she ought to regret most keenly.

So long as men struggle for better prices for what they have to sell, so long will there be struggle for lower prices on what men have to buy.

When a village bank cashier's wife appears in a new dress the neighbors look at her as if they suspected her husband of having robbed the bank.

When Russell Sage travels he always takes the last seat in the car, so that the conductor will be compelled to let him save the interest on his money longer than any of the rest of the passengers.

Now that the Carnegie hero fund commissioners have met and organized, let the heroes come forward promptly. No need to push or shove, either; just come along quietly and in single file.

According to a new encyclopedia, poverty is caused by four things—drink, inefficiency and shiftlessness, crime and a fondness for roving. One other cause that might be mentioned is a lack of money.

"Milton received $25 down for his immortal 'Paradise Lost,'" said a leading author the other day, "and to-day the manuscript of it is considered worth $25,000. How many of our modern manuscripts which are worth $25,000 to-day will, I wonder, be worth $25 a century hence?"

A mean farmer claims that there used to be a fine echo on his farm that attracted numerous summer boarders, but one day his wife got into a controversy with it, and in its struggles to have the last word the poor echo strained itself so badly that it lost its voice entirely. It is a mean man that would make up this joke.

As a class, doubtless, mothers-in-law are too rudely treated by the purveyors of humor and satire and not sufficiently honored. They may be interested to learn that President Smith of the Mormon church, who was a conspicuous witness in the Smoot case, and probably has had as large an experience with mothers-in-law as any living American, is their ardent ally. He says the custom of ridiculing them is contemptible, and adds: "The best friends I ever had were my mothers-in-law. I loved and honored them and shall ever hold their memories sacred. They were true women and were worthy of their daughters." Perhaps some women will think this last sentence conveys a doubtful compliment.

It is not the least but one of the greatest advantages of higher education that the woman of to-day does know herself much better than did her mother or grandmother, and with that self-knowledge comes a better understanding of her relations to the world about her. The college girl of to-day is healthier, stronger, saner, more independent, more resolute and more useful than were the social butterflies or the household drudges of her grandmother's time. In the experimental stages of this new development there may have been danger, but the education of the body as well as of the mind is now looked after in all our girls' colleges, indeed, much better than in colleges for the other sex.

The biggest single industrial enterprise ever undertaken by the United States is the digging of the Panama canal. That makes John F. Wallace interesting. He is going to dig it. He has accepted the position of chief engineer. It was the natural thing to select a railroad man for the big job. A man who can build railroads as they are built in this country is equal to anything. Mr. Wallace is general manager of the Illinois Central Railroad. He worked his way up from the bottom. He has health, a magnificent physique, brains and the kind of patriotism that caused him to accept the government job, even though there is less money in it than in running a great railroad system. It is a tribute to Mr. Wallace and to the railroad profession that this great responsibility should have fallen on the shoulders of a railroad man. Few doubt that the big ditch will be constructed economically and well. The spirit that placed a steel band across the Rockies, that bridged Salt Lake, that is tunneling under New York City, that has been back of a thousand stupendous railroad enterprises, will successfully unite the Atlantic and Pacific. There is another side to this. The selection of a practical railroad man means that there will be few sinecures in the canal job. Men will be hired for their ability and made to earn their wages, and favoritism will stand little show of interfering with good service. That is the way most railroads are run, and it is as it should be. The government has plenty of money to invest, but none to waste.

One of the Boston newspapers, speaking of the 'old home" movement which has renewed so much of good fellowship in many parts of New England, remarks the taking up of the same kind of celebration, inviting all one-time residents and their posterity to participate, in Ohio towns, and calls it "old-home week out west." The phrase recalls to a dweller in Chicago an occasion when during a sojourn of some months in Denver a friend of that city remarked that he was "going east" that night, but would not fail to keep an appointment for three days later in Denver. "How can you do that if you go east to-night?" asked the Chicago man. "Oh, that's easy," was the reply; "I could get back from Omaha in less time if needed." So to go to Omaha was to "go east" to the Denver man, and the Boston phrase "out west" reveals that the same kind of thing survives there. It is different only in form in California, where to return to the old home is to go to "the states," a phrase that recalls the once tremendous gap between the old western frontier in Iowa and Missouri and the scattered fringe of civilization along the Pacific. "Out west" to the New Englander, "going east" to the Denver visitor to Omaha, "the states" to the Californian, all are survivals of a time when there were localities with actual differences that justified the phrases, but are nearly outworn now. We have reached the point where some of the phrases have become absurd and others have nearly lost their meaning. It is time to begin to cultivate the habit of mere relativity as to points of the compass in a country rapidly crystallizing into homogeneity.

The Mania for Getting Rich.

The mania for getting rich—the mad, false idea that we must have money — has played worse havoc among ambitious people than war or pestilence. A member of the Chicago Board of Trade says that the men and women of this country contribute a hundred million dollars a year to the sharpers who promise to make them rich quick. They work the same old scheme of a confidential letter and shrewd baiting, until the victim parts with his money. Thousands are plodding along in poverty and deprivation, chagrined and humiliated because they have not been able to get up in the world or to realize their ambitions, for the reason that they succumbed to the scheme of some smooth promoter, who hypnotized them into the belief that they could make a great deal very quickly out of a very little.

The great fever of trying to make one dollar earn five dollars is growing more and more contagious. We see even women secretly going into brokers' offices and "bucket shops," investing everything they have in all sorts of schemes, drawing their deposits out of the banks, sometimes pawning their jewelry—even their engagement rings—and borrowing, hoping to make a lot of money before their husbands or families find it out and then to surprise them with the results; but, in most cases, what they invest is hopelessly lost.

Thousands of young Americans are so tied up by financial or other entanglements, even before they get fairly started in their life-work, that they can only transmute a tithe of their real ability or their splendid energies into that which will count in their lives. A large part of it is lost on the way up, as the energy of the coal is nearly all lost before it reaches the electric bulb.—Success.

Lincoln's Way of Teasing.

In his home city, Springfield, Ill., a story is told of Lincoln which has never appeared in print. His house had long needed a fresh coat of paint, but a political campaign was in progress and "Abe" had no time to look up painters.

During his absence for six weeks of circuit-riding in his one-horse shay, Mrs. Lincoln had the matter attended to, and on his return when he drove up to the little cottage on 8th street she came out on the steps to welcome him. Paying not the slightest attention to her, Lincoln surveyed the house from foundation to eaves in a dazed manner and then drove to the next door, and called to his neighbor:

"Say! Can you tell me where Abe Lincoln lives?"

"You old goose! come home and behave yourself," laughed Mrs. Lincoln.

Modern Improvements.

Day—I find there is a $2,500 mortgage on the property you sold me. You never said anything about it.

Gay—Certainly I did. Didn't I distinctly tell you it had all modern improvements?—New Yorker.

STORY OF A GREAT SCANDAL.

Ferdinand DeLesseps and His Connection with the Panama Canal.

Special interest attaches to the Panama canal scandal in France because the great undertaking has become an American enterprise and because, from partisan sources, there have been grave charges of financial crookedness in connection with securing a title from the French holders. The plan to cut the isthmus of Panama with a canal was projected in May, 1879. M. de Lesseps went personally over the ground in 1880, said that the waterway could be completed in eight years and that from the start it should pay 7 per cent, or better, upon the investment. It was his name and standing that interested the French people, for he had built the Suez canal, an achievement of his own suggestion. It was opened with imposing ceremonies in 1869, the Empress of France leading the procession of royal personages. The man who had done so much to honor his country upon the eve of her misfortunes was beloved of his people and their confidence in him amounted to enthusiasm.

All classes, capitalists, tradesmen and peasants, were eager to subscribe for stock and $251,000,000 were realized, it being given out at the time that two responsible contractors had agreed to do the entire work of construction for about double that sum.

FERDINAND DE LESSEPS.

Later, after the chamber of deputies had twice rejected the proposition, the establishment of a lottery to raise more money was authorized, a condition imposed by the Minister of Finance being that the tide-water canal be abandoned and locks substituted. M. Eiffel, of Eiffel tower fame, was paid 30,000,000 francs merely for the machinery necessitated by this change. After the lottery scheme was sanctioned a loan was authorized by the chamber and to float it Baron Joseph Reinach was handed 6,000,000 francs. The best he could do was to increase the funds by 600,000,000 francs, and Charles de Lesseps, the son, agreed for the total said to be on hand to complete the canal within three years.

The crash came in 1892 and nothing worthy of being compared with it had been heard since the notorious Mississippi bubble blown by John Law. No way or chance of diverting money appears to have been overlooked. Journalists were paid princely sums to draw the most alluring pictures and induce subscriptions to stock. Legislators were bought with little regard to the price paid. Officials drew the most exorbitant salaries and had favored subordinates to help garner the golden harvest. How widely the itching to plunder the fund extended is shown by the fact that in 1888 the Prime Minister and his immediate predecessor arbitrarily forced the company to contribute 50,000 francs, not for canal building, but "for the good of France," a formula that had been made to cover a multitude of sins. After the alleged turning of the limelight on the situation there were still 660,000,000 francs unaccounted for.

A furor of excitement followed the expose. Baron Reinach killed himself, some say because of remorse, others say because he was hounded to death by menaces and attempts at blackmail. His partner, Dr. Herz, a Bavarian Jew, who had been wise enough to become naturalized in this country, fled to England, and Arton, the go-between, also decamped. The papers of the Baron showed the names of many deputies who had been bribed and papers that had been subsidized, but they received little by way of advertising and their schemes of "promoting" were so winked at that they had no hesitancy in denouncing in bitter terms the legislators who had sold out to the manipulators of the Panama fraud. Eleven persons were criminally prosecuted for complicity, six of them being ex-cabinet ministers. The one doubly punished was M. Baihaut, ex-Minister of Public Works, who had the courage to plead guilty and was denounced not alone by his colleagues, but by the public, making the singular claim that his confession showed a lack of patriotism. The matter was taken up again in 1897, but even the prosecuting officer helped to shut up the scandal and to this day it is not known where by far the larger share of the missing funds went to. The masses in France are exceptionally honest, and it is a strange contradiction that those of the accused who again ran for office had no trouble in being re-elected.

To form a judgment of Ferdinand de Lesseps it is essential to know something of his history prior to the Panama affair. He was born at Versailles in 1805. His grandfather had been in the diplomatic service and his father was consul to Egypt in the days of Mohammet Ali. Ferdinand was himself educated for diplomacy, and it was because of his ability rather than because he was a cousin of the Empress Eugenie that he did diplomatic service in Spain, Italy, Egypt and other countries. It was to Said Pasha, who had just been appointed viceroy of Egypt, that de Lesseps presented the project of the Suez canal. Said Pasha entered heartily into the plan, subscribed for a large share of the stock which was sold sixteen years later to England in its movement to get control of the important waterway. Gladstone was friendly to the undertaking from the outset and helped it in that way of his which was so effective. He was the great friend of de Lesseps and was like the people of France in regarding him as a man of unswerving integrity. Powerful aid was honestly given to the Suez enterprise and the viceroy poured money into it as needed.

The Panama affair was a complete reversal. Its pretended friends were grabbers of the hungriest and most unscrupulous type. They ruined the undertaking and the man who entered upon it with sincerity and a spotless character upon which the unscrupulous associates banked while robbing the subscribers. He was beyond the psalmist's allotment of years to man and physically incapacitated, mentally weakened and leaning upon an incompetent son to look after his affairs when they most needed the supervision of a man who would sanction nothing questionable. He never knew that the son was a party to disreputable methods, that he himself was convicted of misappropriation of funds and sentenced to five years' imprisonment, or that while he sat paralyzed at home the finding was reversed by the court. He did know that the undertaking was doomed to failure and the burden of his lament was that so many of the poor of France had suffered loss where he confidently expected to give them profit. He saw them gathered about him as he gazed into the embers of his grate fire during his last days and his mind went to them rather than to the friends who called. His honor to-day is held above reproach among the great body of the French people and they pronounce preposterous the suggestion that he was a swindler. He was technically such because of the position which he nominally filled, but the convincing evidence is that he was a victim, not a conspirator; a worthy man among rogues that included his son.

Vertical Grain Flooring.

"Vertical grain yellow pine flooring," read the sign on the fence of the lumber yard; and "Vertical grain flooring?" said a man in the office, "why, that's nothing new.

"But you never heard of it before? Well, vertical grain flooring is sawed from logs that have first been quartered; as quartered oak is sawed. Flooring sawed in the ordinary way, with its grain lying flat, is more or less liable to splinter; vertical grain flooring, sawed from quartered timber, has its grain on edge, the rings that mark the timber's growth showing in parallel lines, for which reason vertical grain flooring has sometimes been called comb grain flooring.

"Vertical grain flooring does not splinter, but will wear smooth down to the beams on which it is laid; and it makes a very durable and handsome flooring besides.

"Vertical grain yellow pine flooring is laid in places where the floors are subjected to great wear and where freedom from splinters is especially desirable. It has been used for schoolroom flooring and it is used in stores and office buildings, and in fine kitchens. It costs more, of course, than ordinary flooring. With the regular flooring at $27 to $30 a thousand vertical grain flooring would cost $52.50 to 54.50 a thousand.

"Maple flooring, costing $40 to $45 a thousand, is now also used to fill the same requirements for a good floor, but there are people who still prefer the vertical grain yellow pine."—New York Times.

The Best of Minority Leaders.

Never has a Republican speaker possessed the good will of the opposition in the House as Uncle Joe Cannon has it to-day, and surely not since Mr. Carlisle's time has a Democratic leader on the floor had the Republican good will and admiration bestowed upon John Williams in the present Congress.

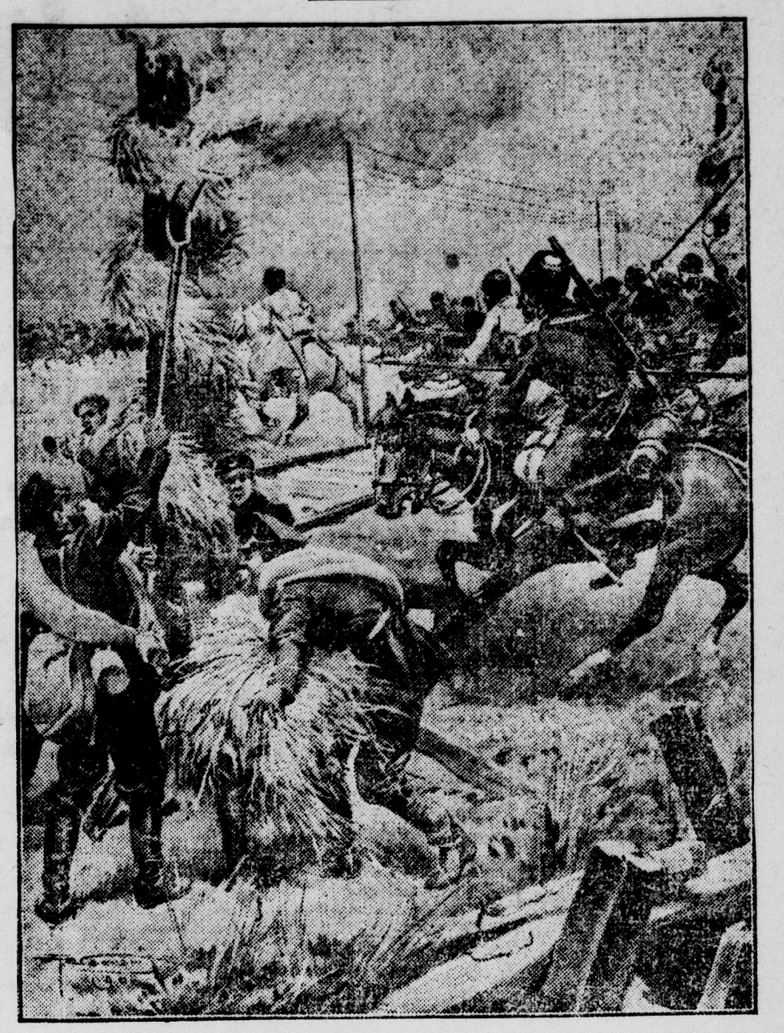
It was no small task to hold together and in harmony the discordant elements of his party throughout the session, but he did it adroitly, tactfully, successfully. He is not a theorist, but he tolerated the theories of others without stamping them with the party brand and giving them the full approval of his leadership. He was not led off into any socialistic vagaries, for he knows a thing or two, and among other things he knows an initiative from a referendum when he sees them, but he made no display of purging his party of its socialist adherents. His steady purpose seemed to be to occupy such rational grounds on the issues that have divided parties and created factional confusion, as to rally around one standard all the scattered forces of Democracy for the impending campaign. That he did this skilfully, under all the circumstances, is universally conceded.—Leslie's Monthly.

In the Good Old Summer Time.

Mrs. Rurale—You don't mean to say you pay that woman ten dollars a week for cooking?

Mrs. Harlem (a city sister)—Oh, dear no. We pay her only two dollars for cooking; the rest is for staying.—Woman's Home Companion.

HOW BRIGANDS HARASS KUROPATKIN.



This picture gives some idea of the great trouble that the Chunchuses are giving to the Russians. It shows a band of Cossacks coming up in time to save some telegraph posts which the Chunchuses had twined with straw and set on fire. The Chunchuses (or red-bearded brigands of Manchuria) have long extracted blood money from the merchants on the Yalu. They are now hovering on the flanks of General Kuropatkin's forces in the most irritating way. One correspondent points out that the Chunchuses are a bold and determined adversary, and possess at least as much mobility as the Cossacks who are pitted against them. They are "cruel, but brave, steadfast and enduring." A Reuter's telegram from Mukden, on June 1, declares that the local government had been doing its utmost to raise the populace against the Russians and that many of the leaders, under the celebrated Chunchuse leader Tulisan, are well drilled, armed and clothed.

WANTS HIS CHILDREN TO WORK.

Therefore This Chicago Millonaire Made Unique Provisions in His Will.

One of the remarkable business men of Chicago died a few days ago in the person of Charles Netcher, a three-times millionaire. Netcher believed that work was man's greatest blessing. He was not so much a slave of labor and grind as he was a master of his time, and so employed it that it brought him a fortune. Beginning life as a bundle boy in Buffalo when he was 12 years old, he went from position to position until he was able to buy out the man who had given him his first work at $1.50 per week. The latter had transferred his business to Chicago, and it was here that Netcher first began turning dollars into greater sums through the medium of trade. To others his life after he began making money appeared barren of pleasure. Business was his hobby. No bundle boy worked harder and no employe so long as he. Sometimes he slept in his store, though this was in the earlier days of his career. He was unostentatious. When he was admitted to partnership in the firm he was surprised one day to see his name above the door. He asked to have it taken down and substituted a general name for his own.

CHARLES NETCHER.

Netcher always asserted that no one died of overwork. Bad habits, he insisted, were what killed people. Inasmuch, however, as he himself passed away at the age of 51, it may not be too much to assume that hard work does sometimes kill. He detested idleness and made it one of the provisions of his will that his children work. He did not deny them the pleasure which other young folks have. He supplied them with the means of enjoyment and encouraged them to participate in every pastime which promised them pleasure. But in his will he set forth his ideas of work, thrift and economy as applied to them. He specifically stated that none of his children should be so provided for as to permit extravagance or a life of idleness. This clause covering this condition reads:

"In making all payments hereinabove and hereinafter provided, as well as in all other expenditures for the support and benefit of my said children, or any or them, or any of their children, it is my wish that the then existing size and income of my estate and of their respective interests therein shall be carefully considered, and that while my children should be encouraged and assisted in all habits of thrift and industry, they should not be given the means of extravagance or idleness."

The will provides that until each child is 25 years of age the trustee shall expend such sums as appear necessary for the education and support of the child. After the child has reached the age of 25 years the trustee may pay over semi-annually the net income from each specific trust fund or may give the child the sum of $25,000. When the child reaches the age of 30 years $100,000 may be given him to invest in business.

INDIAN GIRLS AS HOUSEMAIDS.

Philadelphia Has a Successful Training School for Them.

The question has often been asked: Is it possible to take girls from the wild, free life of the prairie and train them for domestic service? A practical answer to the question has been returned by the managament of the Lincoln Institution of Philadelphia, a training home for Indian girls and boys under the wing of the Protestant Episcopal church. Among the pupils at this institution are girls from the Winnebago, Mohawk, Chippewa, Oneida, Seneca, Onondaga, Menominee, Tuscarora, Cheyenne and Sioux nations. A thorough training is given the girls in cooking, sewing, washing and ironing, and the general work of a domestic. Most of the girls arrive at the institution with a tendency to act like little Indians, and when punished for a fault become sulky and unmanageable. These objectionable traits, however, speedily yield to kind but firm treatment, and once the girls become interested in their duties they are tractable and easily taught.

Strange to say, the sewing school is presided over by a woman who has been blind nearly all her life, and for nearly a quarter of a century has taught sewing without being able to see one of her pupils or the work they do. She is able to tell by the sense of touch alone whether or not a girl is doing her work properly. She knows the sound of each girl's voice. The girls are taught to sing together, and they sing exceedingly well.

The girls have all been given civilized names, but some insist on clinging to the names they were known by among their relatives. Thus, Maggie Jones is better pleased when called Maggie Red Shirt, Ella Brown doesn't care to be addressed in any other way than as Little Standing Bear, and Mabel Johnson is almost insulted if referred to by any name but Running Wolf. Among themselves the girls maintain the attributes popularly supposed to be typical of Indians. They are not talkative, do not romp, go about their duties or their play in a serious way, are not quarrelsome, do not "chum," but seem to live quite happily as a sort of big family party, and behave at all times sedately and with a natural grace of demeanor that is very attractive. Many of the Indian girls are quite pretty. Some bear so little resemblance to the popular idea of what "Rosalie, the Prairie Flower," should look like, as to call into question in the mind of the beholder the clear strain of their blood. As a matter of fact, there are scarcely any girls in the home who are not pure-blooded Indians.—Leslie's Weekly.

Vicarious Industry.

"Your husband doesn't seem to like work very much," said the summer boarder.

"That's where you wrong him," said the woman with the sunbonnet on. "He likes work fine. Only he always wants it done by me or one of the girls."—Washington Star.

You all laugh about women denying their ages. Once in three or four hundred thousand years, you hear of a man doing it.

The girls who are chasing a man should see the warning in the face of a woman who has caught one.

DAMAGED DOCUMENT

PHYSICAL CULTURE.

"I've tried this physical culture business and there's nothing in it," asserted the man with the prominent cheekbones. "I played it according to a system. It was guaranteed to restore the roseate bloom of youth, fill out all hollow places, impart a feeling of energy to brain and body, induce refreshing sleep and a fine appetite.

"I arose at 6 in the morning, as per instructions—from the waist up. That is, by means of the dorsal muscles I elevated myself to a sitting posture in bed. Then I lowered myself in the same way, without any assistance from the hands, you understand. I did that eight or ten times. Then I got up entirely, opened the window a little wider and took in long drafts of pure, fresh morning air.

"Then I proceeded to the bathroom and took a cold plunge and rubbed myself briskly with a harsh towel. That done, I bent over and touched my toes without bending my knees a few times, then stood upright, and, with my heels close together, twisted my body to the right until I had a clear and uninterrupted view of my left side and then reversed the process. This was repeated until I could nearly make the circuit of myself on my own axis. Still erect, I next raised my hands above my head, brought them down extended with a backward tendency to a level with my shoulders, closed my fists and tightened my muscles until they vibrated. I did this a few times and then got down on all fours and raised and lowered my trunk—I don't mean the receptacle for my clothes, but the upper part of my body. I did this for three or four minutes. The final performance was to approach a sitting posture without actually touching the floor and then straighten up. I did that eight or ten times. Then I dressed and went down to breakfast.

"For breakfast I had tablets of uncooked wheat and a cup of cereal coffee.

"At noon I had some more uncooked wheat and muscular vibrations, and I took muscular vibrations, uncooked wheat and fresh air at night.

"Well, it didn't work, that's all. The exercises didn't make me feel energetic. They made me feel as if I needed rest. The drafts of fresh air were too drafty, and I got pleurisy mixed up with the oxygen in my lungs. I couldn't notice any bloom of youth on my cheek. I got blue all over after the cold bath, and as for sleep—well, I was too blamed tired to sleep. My appetite also was poor."

"How long did you keep it up?" inquired his confidant.

"Three days," replied the physical exerciser. "That was a-plenty for me."—Chicago Daily News.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES

One passenger is killed for every 2,000,000 carried.

The modern locomotive costs from $15,000 to $18,000.

There are seven miles of railroads for each 100 of area.

The daily mileage of the trains of this country is 2,750,000.

Freight trains carry 1,250,000,000 tons of freight per year.

This country's traffic makes use of 37,000 passenger cars and 1,600,000 for freight.

Uncle Sam's passenger rolling stock would make a solid train 500 miles long.

Twenty-three miles of American railroads in 1830 expanded to over 200,000 miles in 1904.

It would require the work of 25,000,000 teams to do the work now done by the railroads.

Four hundred and sixty-four trains enter and leave the New York Central station every day.

In 1902 there were 8,588 persons killed in this country by the railroads and 64,662 injured.

During recent years the most active center of railroad work has been the Southern gulf States.

The country's locomotives number 41,000, of which 10,000 are equipped for passenger service.

A thousand million miles are covered by the various trains of this country in the course of a year.

The life of the locomotive is becoming shorter because of the heavier work which it is required to do.

The freight engines and cars engaged in the traffic of this country would make a string 9,000 miles long.

It is thought that the Boise-Payette project will add 42 per cent to the value of farm property and 37 per cent to the gross income from the farms of Idaho.

The irrigation development of the Snake river valley, Idaho, has received a set-back by the proposed construction of a power plant, which will interfere with the irrigation development.

The total distance from St. Petersburg to Port Arthur by the Russian Trans-Siberian Railway and the Russian lines in Manchuria is 5,913 miles, or practically twice the distance from New York to San Francisco.

The German toy industry has shown a steadily rising tendency for some time. Reliable statistics of exports were not kept prior to 1896, but since that date exports have risen from $9,282,000 to $13,566,000 per annum.

The sweetheart of a man at Colmar, Prussia, died some time ago. He was accepted subsequently by her sister, who died, however, two days before the wedding day. In a few weeks he will wed the mother of his two former sweethearts.

Citizens of Montana residing in the valley of Milk river are gravely concerned over the proposed extensive diversion of the waters of that stream in Canada, and are importuning the government to intervene in order that their prior rights to the water may be protected.

Most Americans have an idea that rubber is a product like wheat or corn, to be obtained from a given tree. The idea is quite erroneous. It has been estimated that 1,000 different species contain rubber, though commercial quantities have been obtained from only forty or fifty.

The amount of money annually received in Greece from Greek emigrants to the United States is assuming proportions that have attracted the attention of the Greek government, bankers and public. Greek officials estimate that over $1,930,501.93 thus reached Greece during 1903.

During the last year the New York street railroads and elevated took in a billion 5-cent fares. This, according to the New York World, is the first time that the billion mark has been reached. That means the payment of $50,000,000 by the people of New York for the services rendered by the local transportation companies.

HIS NAME IS FORGOTTEN.

Man Who Started Apple Culture in the West Was Something of a Vagabond.

The history of the apple in the United States is almost contemporaneous with the settlement of the country. It is definitely known that the first apple trees planted in America were imported by the Dutch settlement at New York in 1614. Apple trees were also known to have been growing at Jamestown, Va., as early as 1622. Until within the last half century apples were grown almost solely for cider-making, as is the case to-day in France. As hard cider will produce drunkenness and a horrible katzenjammer, William Penn advised his colonists in Pennsylvania to cultivate indigenous fruits alone, as apples were then used almost exclusively for making cider or applejack.

Many of the orchards of the pioneers of the middle west were grown from seeds obtained in a peculiar way. Some man whose name has been forgotten, and who is remembered only by the appellation of "Apple-Seed Johnny," traveled through the west and scattered among the settlers untold quantities of apple seeds. He gave them away free of charge and he was given a hearty welcome at every cabin door.

The last decade or two has shown wonderful development of the large commercial apple orchards in the west and the industry has now assumed vast proportions. Apples, for instance, are exported to England and many foreign countries. Apple cores from the big drying establishments are purchased by eastern buyers and shipped to France to be used in the adulteration of wines and champagne. A large part of this champagne and wine is shipped back to America in wine casks made at Poplar Bluff, Mo., in the largest barrel factory in the world.

Developing an Old Land.

In the Holy Land the Sublime Porte has purchased all the railway concessions of foreigners except the French concession of the Beirut-Damascus lines, which is under negotiation.

His majesty has method in his progress. He will gridiron all the Holy Land with railways for his defenses, but he will make the foreigners, the tourists, pay the cost by inducing travel in his domain.

So, too, American agricultural machines, steam plows and threshers, motor mills, etc., are allowed to enter and crush out the last vestige of the methods of Father Abraham, in order that immense crops may enrich the royal revenues. Tourists who do not hasten will see mighty little of the Holy Land as described in the books. A Turkish sultan is in power who believes in great guns, great railways, great labor-saving machines, vast crops and grand revenues for the royal treasury.—Four-Track News.

The Fresh Office Boy.

Bookkeeper—Anything new at the office to-day? I thought I heard a row when I came in.

Private secretary—That was only the boss firing the new office boy. He sprung a new suit and he heard the kid ask me if I thought he got a ball and bat with it.—Indianapolis News.

There is a saying, Get Busy. It applies to idle, shiftless men. But there should also be a saying, Get Lazy. It would apply with force to some men who work too much.

RARE AMERICANA CATALOGUE.

Historical Documents in Europe Are Listed in 180 Volumes.

A catalogue of a remarkable kind is at the moment being completed in London, says the London Chronicle. It is an index of the manuscripts referring to the period of the American revolution which are in the archives of England, France, Holland and Spain.

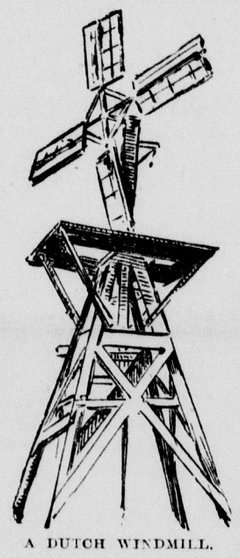
For about thirty years its compilation occupied the late Benjamin Franklin Stevens, who was so well known as dispatch agent here for the American government. It was the pet task of his life, as well as of his leisure hours, and he left it almost finished—thanks to the considerable staff which he had working on it. There is not and there never can be another catalogue just like it and its inevitable destiny would seem to be the library of Congress at Washington.

The period covered dates from 1763, when the rumblings of the American revolution began, to 1783, when the tremendous chapter for which it stood in the world's history could be summed up. If it was a time of the sword, it also was a time of the pen, as Mr. Stevens' catalogue index proves. In it there are entered no fewer than 161,000 documents, compiled in three divisions. First here is a catalogue in fifty volumes of beautifully written manuscript of these documents, as indicated by short titles. Then comes a chronological index in a hundred volumes, with a description of each document and its contents. Finally an alphabetical index, arranged according to the writers and receivers of papers—or, in the absence of names, the subjects—runs to thirty volumes—in all 180 volumes of manuscript. At one time a proposal for a grant in aid of Mr. Stevens' undertaking was made in Congress, but it did not come to anything. This was not for want of appreciation of the catalogue, but because it is always hard to get a big Parliament to attend to a small measure. The index has been valued at £20,000, but, being unique, it may be said to be "without money and without price."

HOME-MADE WINDMILL.

Used to Pump Water for Herd of 100 Nebraska Cows.

The windmill represented in the accompanying illustration is described in bulletin No. 59, issued by the University of Nebraska. It is known as



A DUTCH WINDMILL.

the Dutch or Holland mill. The windmill of this form is used to pump water for a town herd of cows varying from 60 to 100 head near Grand Island, Nebraska. Mills of this style are mounted on tall, slender towers, or upon milk houses, sheds or barns. For the four fans covered with duck are often substituted six fans of thin lumber. The smallest of them are ten to twelve feet in diameter, the largest being about thirty-six feet across. The canvas sails are fitted with brass eyelets and fastened on with rope. The sails are removed or furled when in disuse.

Joke that Cost a Dollar.

John R. McLean and the late Frank Hatton left a Washington hotel one evening for a quiet walk and business talk. As they were meandering down a residence street, Mr. Hatton saw an Irishman approaching with an unsteady gait, and told McLean he would have some fun with him.

When they met, Hatton accosted the half-inebriate, pushed him up against a wall, handed him a half-dollar and said:

"Take that money, and quit telling the neighbors that I don't pay my debts."

The Hibernian gripped the money, gazed at Hatton, saw instantly that it was a joke or mistaken identity, and replied:

"Yez fergit that it was a dollar yer borryed."

And Mr. Hatton had to give up another half-dollar.

Police Protection in Cities.

According to the last bulletin of the United States Department of Labor, the average yearly appropriation for maintaining the police department in the six principal cities in America is: New York, $10,000,000; Chicago, $3,600,000; Philadelphia, $3,000,000; Boston, $1,700,000; Baltimore, $970,000. This is equal to $3 per capita for New York, $2 for Chicago, $2.75 for Boston, $2.25 for St. Louis and $1.75 for Baltimore.—Omaha Bee.

Whitewash.

Mr. Newlywed—We shall need some whitewash for the cellar.

Mrs. Newlywed—Yes, dear; would you mind running down to the drug store for some lime water—or is it lime juice they use?—Philadelphia Record.

PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

SPAIN AS IT IS TO-DAY.

By Eugenio Montero Rios, President Spanish Senate.

As a general rule, a distinct idea is entertained in foreign countries of what Spain is, thinks and desires; and America is by no means free from the mistaken notions. Even as regards our dress and our manners the same false ideas prevail. The typical Spaniard, as shown in illustrated papers and engravings, is the Andalusian singer or dancer, the smuggler of pictorial art, the swaggering dandy, and the gypsy tatterdemalion; types which are as foreign to the general life of the nation as they would be in America, and which are to be found in Spain only in the booths at fairs, on the stage of music halls, at balls, at carnival time, and in shows of like nature.

We have no need to indulge in empty self-glorification. Since the time of our colonial disasters Spain has broken with the romantic and the epic. She has proved her perfect solvency, even to the point of prodigality, in the manner in which she paid debts for which she had only a secondary responsibility. Our securities are quoted at a higher figure than that at which they stood before the war, the wealth of the inhabitants is increasing, our industry and commerce have notably developed, and one may say in general that, now that Spain is more concentrated in herself, her efforts have gained in intensity what they have lost in extensiveness. No one can forget the vital energy revealed by a country which, in the space of a quarter of a century, has transported more than 300,000 men in her own ships across the Atlantic, has spent more than 8,000,000,000 pesetas, and has got so far with the liquidation of the debt thereby incurred that more than two-thirds has already been paid off.

I do not suggest that we do not dream of further adventures; when we count our hopes as to the place in the world which destiny reserves for us we do not forget that powerful England was, in the reign of Charles II., in a worse position than that in which we find ourselves to-day; that Germany fell far lower after the Napoleonic wars than we ever fell; and that Italy, which is now courted by the great powers, served for centuries as the cockpit of the kings of Europe, who ever treated her as the spoils of war are treated by the conqueror.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE YELLOW PERIL.

By Count Okuma.

At present we are confronted with a great transformation in Eastern politics, and the eyes of all the nations are riveted on the island empire in the Far East. Under the circumstances it may not be altogether amiss to clear of some misunderstandings with regard to the real position of Japan in the world. Let us consider, first of all, the question of the yellow peril. History tells us that the so-called white people suffered from the invasion of the Mongols, who came crossing over the Ural Mountain range and pushed their interests as far to the Danube. In 1235 Ogdai dispatched armies in many directions. One was directed against Korea. Victorious and always advancing, the Mongols moved on into Hungary and Poland. Genghis Khan was a formidable enemy of the nations of the twelfth century. Wherever he went he scattered his enemy and made havoc of everything with which he and his soldiers came into contact.

The word Tartars created consternation among the people at that time. The germ of the yellow peril was already found there, so that it is by no means a new phenomenon, but in the twentieth century, with the development of the island empire in the East, the old fear of the yellow race again took possession of the Europeans. Yet it is historically true that the Mongols marched against China, Japan and India. Expeditions against Japan were several times repelled; the last, in 1281, on an immense scale, met with huge discomfiture. China was often attacked by these marauders. And it appears from historical study that these barbarians have been holding their stronghold in Russia for the last hundreds of years. The real cause of the yellow peril does not lie with Japan or China, but with the gigantic neighbor of the north.

It is said by some that Japan is a heathen nation; she is not to be relied upon. Nothing could be more mistaken than this notion. The old characteristic civilization of Japan has assimilated Christianity, giving birth to something better. Japan's progress for the last thirty years does not necessarily depend upon Christianity, but upon the peculiar attractiveness of the Japanese character.

While Japan was practically a sealed country for over two thousand five hundred years, the world outside was making rapid progress. England, France and America underwent respective reformations. With the arrival of Commodore Perry Japan awoke from her long slumber and did everything she could to introduce Western civilization.

SUCCEED BY LEARNING EMPLOYERS' VIEWS.

By John A Howland.

When the inexperienced youth enters the business field the first thing he runs up against is the other man's point of view. He starts out full of himself and of what he can do, and of how excellently well he can do it. After a time he begins to wonder why he doesn't get on; if he is an inferior man he never finds out, for the inferior man goes through life fighting his employer all the time. Whatever the employer wants such an employe feels bound to look at with more or less antagonism. In other words, the ordinary employe—the one who drudges at the foot of the ladder all his life—is the one who sticks to his own point of view.

If you are eager to rise in the world, consider yourself in relation to your employer's business from his standpoint. Try to get at his aims and difficulties and consider your work in relation to those aims and difficulties. Ask yourself whether your work is furthering his aims, not yours primarily, if you want to know whether you are making progress toward ultimate success. Try to think out your employer's method of dealing with his problem and with his employes. Not till you have gained some insight into these things are you in a position to take the first step toward the realization of your ambition.

It ought not to take much argument to convince a man that if he believes himself capable of realizing his ambitions, then the methods, the routine, the business ideals that are best for his employer are well worth his study. Avail yourself of your opportunity to study your employer's methods; if he is a successful man what you learn is of greater value than any service you can render him, and you are paid for that; he gets no pay for what he gives you but opportunity to learn. You who have fixed your attention on your own, the employe's, point of view, turn square around, take your employer's viewpoint of your work, if you are ambitious to rise in the world.

A DOG WHICH SAVES LIVES.

"Rags" is a four-year-old dog, unkempt and ill-looking, but a heroic heart beats in his shaggy breast. Rags has saved more than forty lives. His field of service is the Klondike, where he and his master have wintered for several years. The Philadelphia North American tells of two of the dog's exploits.

In the winter of 1901 a number of men belonging to a Pittsburg mining company were prospecting in Alaska. They lived in a little wooden hut, from which they went out in pairs to explore. They were away beyond any sign of civilization, and the weather was so severe that they endured a good deal of suffering.

One day two of the men out on an expedition were caught in a sudden and terrific storm. They started back for camp, but the trail was rapidly covered by the drifting snow. On and on the men plodded, each falling now and again, only to be roused from the death-dealing sleep and hustled on by his companion. At last both sank, and the snow drifted over them.

The men in the camp, alarmed by the non-appearance of their comrades, started out to rescue them. Rags went along, too. Straight as an arrow he followed the trail, and before long a sharp yell told the party that their friends had been found. The two men were completely buried in the snow, and help had not come one moment too soon. This was Rags' first exploit.

At another time he went out as the leader of sixteen dogs which were dragging a rescue team to relieve a party of snow-bound miners. As the team was plodding steadily along Rags suddenly gave a cry, broke from the traces and bounded away. Thinking he might have found the trail, the party followed, and by the time they had reached him Rage had dug away enough snow to allow an entombed miner to crawl out.

Rags has saved forty-six lives and made several record-breaking rescue trips. His badge of honor is a gold collar on which is inscribed a list of his deeds.

DISPLACING STEAM POWER.

Oil and Gas Engines Superseding Them on Land and Sea.

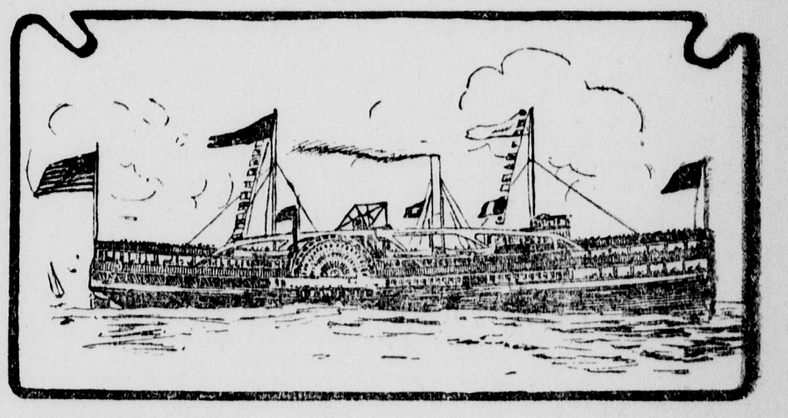
I have been led lately to think the whole development of the steam engine, to the exclusion of the gas engine, has been a mistake and that we are now at the beginning of a new era in the use of power. Engineers could to-day gain better and more economical results by abandoning steam and using internal combustion engines, even in large establishments. The gain in economy in fuel will advance with the size of the establishment. With the internal combustion engine a brake horse power can be produced on a pound of coal. This could not be done with steam under any conditions.

So great a revolution has come about in methods of producing power that a 10,000-ton cruiser of twenty-one knots an hour could to-day proceed around the world at fourteen knots without taking on fuel and without sacrificing any of her war efficiency.

Oil engines, using crude petroleum, will be developed as soon as the demand is felt for them, but even here the fuel can be made into gas and burned thus with far greater economy than is possible when the oil itself is burned under boilers or gasoline can be used. In an ordinary 3,200-horse power torpedo boat forty-three tons of coal would be used in ten hours. With gasoline the radius of activity of the same torpedo boat can be more than quadrupled, for 3,200 horse power can be produced from 3,200 gallons of fuel. Briefly, 16,000 pounds of gasoline will do the work of 96,000 pounds of coal. The cost of the fuel is higher, but with a gasoline plant in a torpedo boat only two men are required in the engine room and none at all in the fireroom. The dangers of steam at high pressure are avoided and the complexity of steam machinery done away with.

Owing to the certain saving to be secured in coal consumption and to the simplicity and reliability of the gas engine plant, we shall witness a gradual forcing out of the steam plants in future power plants for lighting, pumping or factory use, and it will be a question of but a short time before many of the existing steam plants will be replaced.—Lewis Nixon, in World's Work.

ILL-FATED STEAMER GENERAL SLOCUM, WHICH BURNED IN EAST RIVER, NEW YORK



The steamer General Slocum, which was burned in the East River, New York, causing a frightful loss of life, was the largest and probably the best known excursion boat running out of New York. When not engaged specially for some huge private or semi-private excursion party, the General Slocum ran between Manhattan and Rockaway Beach. The boat had a capacity of about 2,000 passengers and was almost invariably chartered whenever any large party of visitors was to be shown the sights of New York by water. For this reason the General Slocum is familiar to many persons in all parts of the country, as delegates to many conventions held in New York in the summer time have sailed on the steamer to many shore resorts near the city. The General Slocum was built at Brooklyn in 1891, and was of 1,284 tons burden. It was 250 feet in length, with a breadth of hull of 27 feet 6 inches. It had two boilers and four furnaces. The boat was built especially for the excursion trade.

The Big Bell of Burma.

One of the sights of the Shwe Dagone pagoda in Burma is a gigantic bell of bronze, weighing 42¼ tons and said to be the third largest bell in the world, the largest being in Moscow and the next largest in Mingin, also in Burma. After conquering Burma the British undertook to carry the great Rangun bell to Calcutta as a trophy, but dropped it overboard in the Rangun River, where it defied all the efforts of the engineers to raise it. Some years later the Burmese, who had not ceased to mourn its loss, begged to be allowed to recover it. Their petition was granted, and by attaching to it an incredible number of bamboo floats the unwieldly mass of metal was finally lifted from its muddy bed and triumphantly restored to its place.

We all spend too much time in complaining that we lack time to do things.

Every new invention is expected to revolutionize things—but it doesn't.

THE ENTERPRISE

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY

E. E. CUNNINGHAM, Editor and Prop

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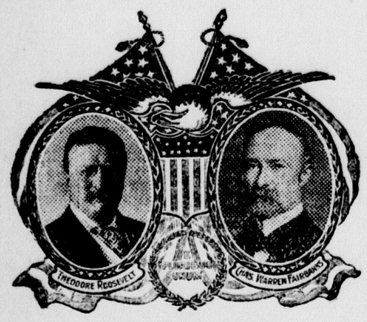
SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1904.



FOR PRESIDENT

Theodore Roosevelt

OF NEW YORK

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

Charles W. Fairbanks

OF INDIANA

The Republican party is the party of action—of achievement.

It has given our country a sound and stable monetary system.

It has made Cuba a free and independent republic. It has "made the deed square with the word" for a Panama canal "to be built, owned and controlled by the United States Government."

It has not only passed but has enforced the anti-trust law, and by prosecution of the greatest railroad trust combination of this age, obtained from the Supreme Court of the United States a decision sustaining and enforcing the law.

It has provided a great beneficial system for the reclamation of an empire of arid lands in our western states and territories, to be held sacred and inviolate for homes for actual settlers. It has maintained the great American system of protection to American industries and the wages of American workingmen.

These are only a few of the acts and achievements of the party which in the words of Paul Morton, "does things."

The Democratic proposition to "revise the tariff" reminds the country of a similar proposal in 1892 which was accepted. The recollection is not pleasant.—Burlington Hawkeye.

POLITICAL PARAGRAPHS.

President Roosevelt has not felt it necessary to write an appendix to the Chicago platform.

"Steady, Democrats, Steady," is the title of a political article by Mr. Cleveland. There is never any need of asking the Republicans to be steady and true when the welfare of the people is involved.

The first and greatest object of the tariff system is to build up American industries and make the American workman the king of his class. That issue alone assures the success of the Republican ticket.

GLOBE SIGHTS.

The very best a man can do, is not very much.

One of the really great forces in this world is the soft answer.

It is not much trouble for the wolves to find fault with the sheep.

Always remember that a good deal may be said on the other side.

About everything a man meets on the road after he passes forty is a sign of age.

Some men are not afrad to say what they think. Of course not. They don't think.

The Sphinx remains the only one in the history of the world who has never talked too much.

The girl who shuts her eyes when she shoots off a gun will also shut her eyes when she is kissed.

Remember when you run away from punishment, that punishment has a great habit of waiting around till you come back.

When a girl is as cross as two sticks at home, and smiling and pleasant down town, old fashioned women call her a "street angel." — Atchison Globe.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC GETS PERMIT FOR CUT-OFF

Permission was granted the Southern Pacific Company yesterday by the Board of Public Works to tear up certain public streets along the right of way for the Bay Shore route for the purpose of constructing tracks in accordance with the franchise granted by the Board of Supervisors January 7, 1904, in ordinance 1095.

Specifications were adopted for the improvement and paving with asphalt of the northerly half of H street, between the westerly line of Seventh avenue and the westerly line of Twentieth avenue, the work to be done under a budget appropriation.

Notice was received that the Park Commission desired to have sidewalks on the H and Fulton-street sides of the Park, from Stanyan street to the Great highway.—S. F. Chronicle.

R. H. JURY:

Respectfully announces himself as a candidate for the nomination for

Assemblyman

From San Mateo County

Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

A REPUBLICAN CLUB.

The Roosevelt-Fairbanks Republican Club perfected their organization Sunday at Odd Fellows' Hall by electing the following officers: President, Denny Lynch; Vice-President, Alvin S. Hatch; Secretary, Robt. Knapp Jr.; Assistant Secretary, C. H. Knapp; Treasurer, Jos. Rue. The club starts out with a membership of one hundred, and promises to be an important factor in the coming campaign.—Halfmoon Bay Advocate.

CHOICE OF ALL ROUTES EAST.

Is offered by Southern Pacific. You want the best—the one that suits you best. Don't make any arrangements until you have learned of the magnificent limited trains and personally conducted excursions in new Pullman tourist cars of our different routes. G. W. Holston, Southern Pacific Agent South San Francisco, will sell you a ticket, reserve you a berth, or write to Paul Shoup, D. F. and P. A, 26 South First street, San Jose. tf

RULE FOR PAYMENT OF WATER RATES.

It Will Be Enforced.

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company has directed the local collector to give notice of and rigidly enforce its rules for the payment of the water rates in this town. The August water rate must be paid on or before the last day of August. If not paid the water will in every instance be shut off on the 1st day of September and it will cost one dollar extra in every instance to have the water again turned on. This rule will apply to every month in the year; that is to say, the water rate MUST be paid within or before the end of the current month. No exceptions will be made and this rule will be rigidly enforced. *

REWARD!!!

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company offer a reward of $10 for information leading to arrest and conviction of person or persons maliciously damaging its property.

ADVANTAGES OF SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO AS A MANUFACTURING CENTER.

A low tax rate.

An equable and healthful climate.

The only deep water on the peninsula south of San Francisco.

Directly on the Bay Shore line of the Southern Pacific Railway and only ten miles from the foot of Market street, San Francisco.

A ship canal which enables vessels to discharge their cargoes on the various wharves already completed for their accommodation.

An independent railroad system, which provides ample switching facilities to every industry.

Waterworks with water mains extending throughout the entire manufacturing district.

Thirty-four hundred acres of land in one compact body fronting on the bay of San Francisco, affording cheap and advantageous sites for all sorts of factories.

Several large industries already in actual and successful operation.

An extensive and fine residence district, where workingmen may secure land at reasonable prices and on favorable terms, as homes for themselves and their families.

COUNTY GAME LAW.

The Dates on Which Game and Fish May Be Taken or Killed.

Following are the open Game seasons as issued by the San Mateo County Fish and Game Protective Association:

Cottontail or Bush Rabbits	July 1 to Feb. 1
Rail	October 15 to Nov. 16
Hunting with boats one hour before or after high tide prohibited.	
Deer	August 1 to October 1
Trout	April 1 to November 1
Not more than 100 to be caught in one calendar day.	

The killing of Tree or Pine Squirrels, the shooting of Song Birds or robbing their nests is prohibited.

The seasons fixed by the State law for all other game apply to San Mateo County.

Violations of the game laws will be punished by fine or imprisonment. A reward of $25 will be paid for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of offenders.

STATE GAME LAW.

The open season for shooting Valley or Mountain Quail, Partridge, Grouse, Sage Hen, or any kind of Wild Duck, or any Rail, Curlew, Ibis or Plover, or Deer, as fixed by the State law, is as follows:

Valley Quail, Partridge, Sage Hen, Wild Duck, Rail, Curlew, Ibis or Plover	October 15 to February 15.
Mountain Quail and Grouse	Sept. 1 to Feb. 15
Doves	July 1 to Feb. 15
Tree Squirrel	Aug. 1 to Oct. 1
Male Deer	July 15 to Nov. 1
Pheasant and Meadow Lark, killing prohibited	
Trout	April 1 to Nov. 1
Steelhead (in tidewater) closed February 1 to April 1 and September 10 to October 16	
Striped Bass	Three-pound
Black Bass	July 1 to Jan. 1
Salmon	Oct 16 to Sept. 10
Lobster or Crawfish	Aug. 15 to April 1
Shrimp	Sept. 1 to May 1
Crabs, 6 inches across back	Oct. 31 to Sept. 1
Surgeon and Female Crab	Prohibited
Abalone	Less than 15 inches round

Santino Martinelli has been appointed Postmaster at Olema, Marin county, vice Olimpios E. Martinelli, resigned.

BILLY AND CAPTAIN HANK.

In a little island harbor of the Maine coast dwells Billy Van Sant, a fisherman, bachelor and artist. Painting in his crude way the surf, the moonlit waters, the jagged rocks about his cabin, selling his pictures for a pittance, and on the proceeds taking a lesson or two from some better-equipped artist, he turns art into more art, and for the needs of his body depends upon fish-line and lobster-pot and a chance day's work with some prosperous neighbor.

No one ever looked upon a neighbor with greater pity than is bestowed upon Billy by Captain Hank, whose neat white cottage faces the opposite side of the harbor. Captain Hank is "practical." A cent is a cent to him, and a hundred of them, counted slowly, make a dollar.

Billy's flour-barrel was entirely empty one day, and his cupboard shelves were almost bare when Captain Hank pushed upon the cabin door without the formality of knocking and entered.

"Howdye, Billy!" he said. "I cal'late to git up to the Narrers to-morrow after a load of wood. Didn't know but I c'd git ye to go along."

Billy's heart leaped. To the Narrows would be a whole day's trip. That would mean two dollars, and on two dollars he could live in luxury for more than a fortnight.

"I'll be glad to go, captain," he said.

They were away at daybreak, beating up the channel of the river mouth against a strong head wind. They spent the middle of the day, an hour and a half, putting the wood on board the sloop, and at nightfall anchored again under the lee of Captain Hank's rocky dooryard. Weary and wet, Billy sought his cabin, took down the last provisions from the shelves, and ate everything but a cold potato and a biscuit, which he reserved for breakfast. On the morrow he would be rich again.

The next morning Captain Hank again sculled his pnt across the harbor and entered the cabin. From a bulky shot-bag he extracted, with painful deliberation, three silver dimes.

"I come over to settle up for that little trip yesterday," he said. "Thirty cents, I make it—hour and a half."

Billy wheeled in amazement. "W-w-what?" he gasped.

"Wal, course we wasn't but an hour an' twenty minutes puttin' the wood aboard, but I ain't one o' them folks that skins the feathers off the eagle. Hour and a half I call it, and you're welcome to every cent of it." He held the three dimes forth reluctantly.

Whatever there is of fear of ridicule in the artistic soul is acutely developed in Billy. He looked at the three dimes, but hesitated not a moment.

"No, no. Put it up, Hank, put it up," he said. "You don't owe me a cent."

With an air of relief the captain returned the dimes to the shot-pouch and tied them in securely.

'Well, of course you're welcome to it," he said, as he backed out.

"I reckon Billy ain't more'n half-baked," he told his wife over the dinner-table that noon. "Wouldn't take a cent for workin' yesterday, and he might 'a' screwed me for the whole day—two dollars."

But over in his cabin Billy, who was dining off the last half of the potato and the crumbs of the biscuit, was quite sure that he would not change places with his wealthy neighbor.

John D., Billionaire.

A Wall street banker, who was asked to make an estimate of the wealth of the leading members of the Standard Oil group of capitalists, compiled the following table:

John D. Rockefeller	$1,000,000,000
William Rockefeller	200,000,000
Henry H. Rogers	150,000,000
Henry M. Flagler	100,000,000
John D. Archbold	50,000,000
Charles M. Pratt	25,000,000
Wesley Hunt Tilford	25,000,000

"There are numerous other Standard Oil people," said the banker, "with wealth ranging between $1,000,000 and $5,000,000. The total wealth controlled by the Standard Oil interests, I should estimate, is between $1,500,000,000 and $2,000,000,000. I do not believe that this is an overestimate. It is without question the greatest concentrated aggregation of wealth in the world. This wealth is increasing at a really alarming rate. It is managed by the ablest group of financiers the world has ever seen. The brains of the entire group, however, is John D. Rockefeller. He is unquestionably, in many respects, the most wonderful individual the world has ever seen."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

A Fool Every Minute.

Little Clarence (who has an inquiring mind)—Pa, why do men climb the Alps, and hunt for the north pole, and get lost in the desert, and go where the cannibals will eat them, and do all sorts of things like that?

Mr. Callipers (who is inclined to be pessimistic)—Because, my son, there is a fool born every minute, and there aren't enough fool things to be done here at home to keep them all busy.

No Desire to Appear Cruel.

First Fiend—That auto of mine doesn't go fast enough.

Second Fiend—What's the matter?

First Fiend—Several victims have complained that they knew what struck them, which means a lingering death. And I am not cruel.—Life.

Betting is an argument that is convincing only when you happen to win.

NOTICE!

For the accommodation of those having business with the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company, its office in the Postoffice building will be open hereafter on Sundays between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock p. m.

W. J. MARTIN, Land Agent.

Big Cut in Price Paid For Oil.

Bakersfield.—The Californian publishes the news that the Standard Oil Company has notified all producers in the Kern river district that it will take oil at a price not to exceed 11 2-3 cents a barrel. This is a cut of more than 20 per cent from the lowest price that has prevailed for some years past. It has caused the liveliest discussion among all oil men, some of whom declare it means disaster to some of the small operators. There is also a shortage of railroad cars to haul oil. An association of the independent operators is again being talked of.

Oldest Coin Known Found.

New York—A cable to the Sun from Berlin says: Pastor Losmann, chairman of the Society of Scientific Research in Anatolia, during a recent journey in Northern Syria, acquired a coin of pure silver in an excellent state of preservation. An examination revealed a perfect Aramean inscription of a King known to have reigned 800 years before Christ. It is the oldest known coin in the world. Hitherto the Lydians have been regarded as the inventors of money, but this find shows that the Semetic Arameans used coins two centuries before the Lydians, as evidenced by the latter's oldest known coin.

We Lead in Iron Ore Production.

Washington.—The report of John Birkinbine to the Geological Survey on the production of iron ores in 1903 shows that the United States has surpassed all competitors in its yearly output of iron ores. The report says that the quantity of iron ore produced in the United States in 1903 was 35,019,308 long tons, a decrease of 534,837 long tons from 1902. The quantity mined in 1903, however, was the second largest recorded, and is greater than the combined totals for the year of 1902 of Germany, Luxembourg and the British Empire, which are the nearest competitors of the United States.

Mexican Bandits Executed.

El Paso, Texas.—The Mexican officials are meting out summary justice to the men who have been murdering American prospectors. Munoz, one of the murderers who was sentenced to be shot, has been taken to the scene of his crime, where he confessed, and met death at the hands of a file of soldiers. Manuel Trujillo, another of the band under death sentence, jumped into the river while handcuffed and is believed to have been drowned. Three others implicated by Munoz in his confession are now in jail and will be shot.

Hudson Bay Navigable Until October.

Vancouver, B. C.—Major Moodie of the Northwest Mounted Police, who spent last winter and spring in Hudson bay, asserts that there is nothing to prevent properly constructed vessels from navigating to ports in Hudson bay from the early part of June to the middle of October.

Saxony's King in Grave Condition.

Berlin.—The Dresden correspondent of the Kleine Journal declares that the condition of King George of Saxony gives rise to the greatest concern. The King is suffering from asthma, and experiences an ever growing difficulty in breathing.

Walter F. Bailey

Painting and Decorating

In all its Branches.

104 Grand Ave., South San Francisco, Cal.

Leave orders at Office in Merriam Block. P. O. Box 75.

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—WHOLESALE—

THOS. F. FLOOD, AGENT.

For the Celebrated Beers of the

Wieland, Fredericksburg, United States, Chicago, Willows and South San Francisco

BREWERIES

—AND—

THE UNION ICE CO.

Grand Avenue SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO

A Tip.

"I always supposed Mrs. Dazzler's diamonds were real until the other night."

"What convinced you that they are not?"

"Why, I asked her where she bought her cut glass, and she really got angry. There's where she wasn't clever. If she had taken it as a joke, I would have never known the difference."

Heroic Treatment.

Mrs. Ebony—Doctah, my husban' he got the paralersis in the laigs, so he carn't move his feet.

Doctor Dark—Is dat so, Mrs. Ebony? Well, I'll call right away.

Mrs. Ebony—Yes, doctah, an' be suah to brung youh banjo erlong. If dat doan start his laigs goin', nuthin' will.

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ABOUT FIRE INSURANCE

IMPORTANT TO POLICY HOLDERS

Read Carefully, then Cut Out and Paste on the Back of Your Fire Insurance Policy.

At and After a Fire.

Instruct the insured:

To save all he can.

To care for, clean up, dry out and air the saved property.

To keep an account of all expenses incurred in caring for saved property, and charge to the loss.

To keep open and continue business as if there were no insurance; he must not close his doors and wait for an adjuster.

That the Insurance Company will not take care of or take possession of his premises or of his saved property.

That any loss caused by his negligence to protcet and care for his property at or after a fire is not covered by the insurance contract; and

That all of the value of the property saved belongs to the insured, and all of the loss and loss expenses thereon up to the face of the policy is chargeable to the insurance.

Many small companies have been weakened by the Baltimore fire.

The policies of my companies are conflagration proof.

I represent strong companies only.

E. E. CUNNINGHAM, Agent.

South San Francisco Laundry

C. GRAF, Prop'r.

Washing called for and delivered to any part of South San Francisco. Special attention paid to the washing of **Flannels and Silks.**

All Repairing Attended to

Your patronage respectfully Solicited. Leave orders at BADEN CASH STORE.

South San Francisco, Cal.

UNION COURSING PARK

The Finest Inclosed COURSING PARK In the World

IS NOW IN OPERATION AT

COLMA, SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS. Ladies and Children Free.

E. E. CUNNINGHAM,

REAL ESTATE

—AND—

INSURANCE

LOCAL AGENT FOR THE

South San Francisco Land and Improvement Co.

...AGENT...

HAMBURG-BREMEN,

PHOENIX of Hartford, Connecticut,

AND HOME of New York

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

House Broker, Notary Public.

OFFICE AT POSTOFFICE,

Corner Grand and Linden Avenue, SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO CAL.

TOWN NEWS

Avoid gossip.

Buy at home.

Register now.

More home owners.

Speak no evil of your neighbor.

Pay your bills; credit is capital.

Have a good word for your town.

You can't vote if you don't register.

Send in any matter of local interest.

H. R. Painton spent Monday here.

Dr. M. Thrasher spent Wednesday here.

Frequent settlement makes fast friends.

Alex Gordon of Redwood City paid our town a visit Monday.

R. Uhl has rented one of the Hynding cottages on Lux avenue.

F. M. Persinger of San Francisco spent Monday here on business.

Robert Menary has gone to the county hospital near San Mateo for treatment.

J. Grauf has moved into his new cottage recently completed on Juniper avenue.

We are informed that a furniture store is about to be opened in this thriving town.

Gus Jenevein will give a ball at Uncle Tom's Cabin next Saturday evening, August 27th.

W. Coblyn has engaged the Fourcans cottage which is nearing completion on Linden avenue.

Mr. David Martin returned to his studies at St. Matthew's School at San Mateo on Thursday.

The Mendota saloon, conducted by Fred Erickson in the Merriam Block, closed its doors Saturday.

E. E. Dean, the operator at Baden station, has rented one of the Tyson cottages on Grand avenue.

Senator Healy has moved mostly all of his large stock of lumber to his new yard in the north end of town.

Mr. Grant Crawford of Morgan Hill spent a couple of days during the fore part of the week at the Patchell home.

Architect H. B. Maggs of San Francisco was in town yesterday looking after the plans for the Akins cottage.

Fred Du Bois is rooming and boarding in the city, that he may attend night school for the study of mechanical drawing.

On account of poor health B. O'Farrell has been compelled to resign his position at the packing-house for an indefinite length of time.

The well borers on the new big well for the Land and Improvement Company are down 100 feet. The well promises to be a fine one.

Mr. Jesse W. Lilienthal, the well-known attorney of San Francisco, was a visitor here on Sunday last, a guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Martin.

Tom McGovern returned Wednesday to his home in South San Francisco, after a month's visit here with his sister, Mrs. Tom Quinlan.—Advocate.

A fire occurred in the field north of the stockyards Sunday which did about $300 damage at the Chinese shrimp fishery camp, burning up a lot of fish nets.

At a meeting of the Republican County Committee Wednesday, J. H. Coleman was selected as delegate to the State Convention from this district.—Times, San Mateo.

The arrangements are nearly completed for the new electric pump which will be installed at the pumping plant and power house of the Land and Improvement Company.

Real estate bought and sold; houses rented; taxes paid; conveyancing done; leases and other legal papers drawn by E. E. Cunningham, real estate agent and notary public. Postoffice building. *

General Manager Leroy Hough went to Reno, Nev., on Thursday to meet his wife, who has been east for several months undergoing medical treatment and returns home much improved.

Mr. W. J. Martin says the Town Hall is not dead nor even sleeping, but that he has been too busy of late with other matters to give the hall enterprise the attention it requires.

Rev. Kingsbury taught the classes of the fifth, sixth and seventh grades on Friday of last week for Miss Wheeler, the latter being unable to attend to the duties on account of sickness.

Mrs. Hersey, grandmother of Mrs. Kingsbury, celebrated her 95th birthday on Thursday of last week at Central Church in San Francisco. There was a reception and a family reunion on the occasion.

The contract was let today to Frank Miner to macadamize Linden avenue from Grand avenue to the Southern Pacific depot. This is a much needed improvement and another evidence of the substantial growth of our town.

If you desire to feel safe, sleep sound and fortify your credit, don't fail to have a policy of fire insurance to cover your property, and to secure such protection in sound companies, call on E. E. Cunningham, at Postoffice building.

Frank Miner has purchased of the Land and Improvement Co. lot 25 in block 122. Mr. Miner now owns lots 25 and 26, 100x140 feet, and contemplates putting up a row of residence flats on this land fronting on Linden avenue.

On Friday afternoon of last week Mr. and Mrs. J. Fourcans gave a surprise party to their son Etienne, in honor of his 9th birthday. About twenty friends and schoolmates attended and the afternoon was very pleasantly spent.

Archie Lockhart, foreman of the varnish department at the W. P. Fuller Paint Works, met with a painful accident while attending to his duties last Satuday morning. From some unknown cause a kettle of boiling varnish exploded, burning the young man severely about the face and hands.

Mr. Jesse W. Lilienthal, a director and attorney for the Land and Improvement Company, spent Sunday here on a visit of inspection of our town and expressed himself as greatly pleased with the growth and progress manifest on every hand.

"The Bachelors" will give their second grand ball of the season at Armour Pavilion on Saturday evening, September 3, 1904. The boys evidently find the ball proposition a paying investment and therefore are pushing the good thing along.

Start an Herb Garden

Fortunes in GINSENG, GOLDEN SEAL and SENECA, all valuable plants. Easily grown and hardy throughout the U. S. Always a ready market and demand increasing. Room in your garden to grow thousands of dollars' worth. We sell roots and seed. Plant in fall. Booklet and magazine telling all about it 4c. Write today. OZARK GINSENG CO.
Jly 2 12t. Dep't W., Joplin, Mo.

COMING TO BADEN.

On Monday next, August 22d, the Empire Musical Comedy Co. will give a show, and dance after, at Butchers' Hall. The company has received several flattering compliments from the press in the northern part of the state. The following is from the Mountaineer, Occidental, Cal., August 13, 1904:

FINE SHOW PEOPLE.

"Although many shows have played in Occidental during the past ninety days, none have given greater satisfaction than the Empire Musical Comedy Co., which played at Native Sons' Hall on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, giving dances afterward to excellent music furnished by the orchestra."

REAL ESTATE NOTES.

Joe Ferias has bought of N. Merriam the northwest quarter of lot 4 in block 134, together with the four-room cottage situated thereon.

Mr. A. Anderson has let a contract for a dwelling house on his lot No. 15 of block No. 115.

Joe Pacheco has let a contract to Manuel Tevis for the erection of a two-story frame building 30x40 feet on his lot at the northeast corner of Grand and San Bruno avenues, in Block 147.

Paolo Casiraghi has begun to build a cottage on his lot E½ of lot No. 11 of block No. 119.

The Land and Improvement Company has agreed to macadamize Linden avenue from Grand to Railroad avenue on the condition that the property owners fronting said street put in the curbing. As the cost of curbing is comparatively small there is no doubt the improvement will be made.

Mr. Bernardo has purchased one of the Merriam cottages in Block 134 and Mr. McMahon has purchased another from Mr. Merriam in the same block.

Contractor Chas. Johnson has a contract to build for Henry Michenfelder at the southwest corner of Grand and Maple avenues a two-story tenement block. The building will be modern and complete in every respect. The building will cover the entire lot, 50x140 feet, having a frontage on Grand avenue of 50 and on Maple avenue of 140 feet. Work will begin on the building within ten days.

BURIAL GROUNDS AND FAST AUTOS

New Bridges to Be Built in This District.

On Monday the session of the Board of Supervisors was a comparatively short one, an adjournment having been taken shortly after noon to attend the dedication of the new High School building.

Following is a synopsis of the business done:

Antone Duelna, aged 68 years, a resident of Redwood City, petitioned for support. In addition to his feebleness and inability to work his wife is an invalid.

Supervisor McEvoy said: Years ago the applicant and his wife were driving on a mountain road near Woodside when an automobile approached and frightened their horse. They were thrown over the grade and his wife is a helpless paralytic as a result of the accident.

He was given the usual allowance of $8 per month.

A number of petitions from Colma residents were received asking the passage of the ordinance limiting the establishment of cemeteries excepting within certain limits.

Attorney H. W. Brown said he was ready to proceed, but Chas. L. Patton, the attorney for the other side, asked him to request a postponement for two weeks.

Chairman Coleman asked if it would not be just as well to continue it for one month, as the next meeting will be a very busy one.

Mr. Brown said the reason that he wanted the matter heard as soon as possible was that there is a well defined belief among the citizens of Colma that another cemetery is about to be located in the Abbey Homestead, still closer to the town of Colma, and the people believe the question should be decided as soon as possible. "It may be," said he, "that the board will decide against including the Masonic Cemetery within the limits, and in that case we will be compelled to go into the courts to determine our rights."

R. S. Thornton objected to the continued delays, and proceeded to upbraid the board on this score. The Chairman called him to order, as the various continuances were granted at the request of the interested parties.

The matter was laid over until September 7th, with the understanding that a special adjourned session will be held on the 6th to hear all parties.

Charles Vishl and others petitioned the board to have fences removed which have been erected across Fourth avenue and K street. The petitioners declare that the promoters of the Masonic Cemetery have erected the fences and maintain a cordon of armed guards to prevent the property owners in the vicinity from removing them.

There is a difference of opinion as to whether or not the thoroughfares are public highways and the board does not propose to launch itself into any difficulty by reason of hasty action.

The question was referred to the District Attorney to investigate and report at the next meeting.

Attorney Brown, who also represents the petitioners, said he did not propose to be bound by the decision of the District Attorney; that if a decision adverse to his contention were rendered he would seek a determination of the matter in the courts.

Major Sherman of the Sloat Monument Committee conveyed the thanks of his associates for the donation of $200 for a stone for the monument to be erected at Monterey.

The Major made the mistake of informing the board that he would proceed to order the stone.

The board was always of the opinion that it was to furnish the stone and an effort will be made to secure a piece of stone from this county. The clerk was directed to inform him of this. Supervisor McEvoy will prospect in the different quarries of the county for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not a suitable native stone can be secured.

The petition of P. J. Kelly and others for permission to establish a cemetery in the northern end of the county was laid over until the next meeting.

On the request of Chairman Coleman the Surveyor was directed to prepare plans and specifications for a concrete arch and bridge across San Mateo bridge on the Crystal Springs road, near the cemetery pump station.

The Surveyor presented plans and specifications for the following bridge work in the Second Township: A new steel-span bridge on the county road near the Donald place and widening the present brick-arch bridge near the Homestead schoolhouse.

The clerk was directed to advertise for bids for the work. Bids will be opened on September 7th.

Owing to the illness of District Attorney Bullock, the proposed ordinance regulating the operation of automobiles in this county did not come up for consideration.

Anticipating that action would be taken, Messrs. R. P. Schwerin and Geo. A. Pope of San Mateo sent their machines to Redwood City for the purpose of aiding the Supervisors in determining in a practical way the speed limit to be imposed. The machines were placed at the disposal of the board, and had the District Attorney been able to attend tests would undoubtedly have been made. It may be stated in this connection that Messrs. Schwerin and Pope, representing the law-abiding automobilists of this county, will co-operate with the board in the enactment of suitable laws imposing restrictions of which no reasonable person can complain.

The session of the board was visited by Messrs. Chas. C. Moore and L. P. Lowe, representing the San Francisco automobile clubs, whose presence was for the purpose of inducing the body to be as lenient as possible with the city chaps. Their visit was unnecessary, and they will undoubtedly come again.

Judge E. F. Fitzpatrick was present prepared to represent certain clients in this connection, and will appear again at the next meeting.—San Mateo Leader.

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GEO. W. LOVIE, Secretary,
Redwood City, Cal.

MARKET REPORT.

Cattle—All classes of cattle offered freely, general market steady, with best grades firm.

Sheep and Lambs—Desirable sheep and lambs plentiful, meeting ready sales at steady prices.

Hogs—Offered freely, in good demand, market easier.

Provisions—Provisions are in fair demand.

Livestock—The quoted prices are ₱ lb (less 50 per cent shrinkage on Cattle), delivered and weighed in San Francisco, stock to be fat and merchantable.

Cattle—No. 1 grassfed Steers, 7½@7¾c; 2nd quality, 6½@7c; Thin Steers, 5½@6c; No. 1 Cows and Heifers, 6c; No. 2 Cows and Heifers, 5½c; third Quality, 4@5c.

Hogs—Hard, grain fed, 130 to 250 lbs, 4¾c; over 250 to 300 lbs, 4½c; rough undesirable hogs, 3½@4c; hogs weighing under 130 lbs, 4¼c.

Sheep—No. 1 Wethers, 3½ @ 3.60; No. 1 Ewes, 2¾@3c. Suckling Lambs, 4½@5c. per lb., live weight.

Calves — Under 250 lbs, alive, gross weight, 4@4½c; over 250 lbs, 3½@4c.

Fresh Meat—Wholesale Butchers' prices for whole carcasses.

Beef—Market firm—First quality steers, 6½@6¾c: second quality, 5½@6c; third quality 4½@5c; thin steers, 3½@4c; first quality cows and heifers, 5@5½c: second quality, 4½@5c; third quality, 4@4½c.

Veal—Large, 6@6½c: medium, 7@7½c; small, good, 8@9c.

Mutton—Market firm—Wethers, heavy, 7@7½c; light, 7½c; Heavy Ewes, 6½@7c; Light Ewes, 7c; Spring Lambs No. 1, 8½@9c; fair Lambs, 8@8½c.

Dressed Hogs—Hard, 7¾@8¼c.

Provisions — Hams, 12¼@13½c; picnic hams, 10c; Boiled Hams, skin on, 19½c; skin off, 22c.

Bacon—Ex. Lt. S. C. bacon, 17c; light S. C. bacon, 15½c; med. bacon, clear, 10½c; Lt. med. bacon, clear, 11c; clear, light bacon, 13c; clear ex. light bacon, 13½c.

Beef—Extra Family, bbl, $11.00; do, hf-bbl, $5.75; Family Beef, bbl, $10.00; hf-bbl, $5.25; Extra Mess, bbl, $10.00; do, hf-bbl, $5.25.

Pork—Dry Salted Clear Sides, heavy, 9¾c; do, light, 9¾c; do, Bellies, 11c; Clear, bbls., $19.00; hf-bbls., $9.75; Soused Pigs' Feet, hf-bbls. $5.00; 25-lb. kegs, $2.10; kits, $1.25.

Lard—Prices are ₱ lb:

	Tcs.	½-bbls.	50s.	20s.	10s.	5s.
Compound	6	6¼	6¼	6⅜	6¾	6⅞
Cal. pure	9½	9¾	9¾	10⅛	10¼	10⅜

In 3-lb tins the price on each is ⅛c higher than on 5-lb tins.

Canned Meats—Prices are per case of 1 dozen and 2 dozen tins: Corned Beef, 2s, ...; 1s $1.35; Roast Beef, 2s ....; 1s, ...

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	100,000.00
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MOTHERHOOD.

Come to my arms, my darling;
  Come, for the nightfall is near;
Come, and thy mother shall send thee
  To dreamland with never a fear.

Come, and thy mother shall sing thee
  A lullaby softly and low—
Sing thee to rest and to dreamland
  Ere darker the day doth grow.

And as thou sleepest, my dear one,
  Visions will come to her eyes—
Visions of thee, strong in manhood,
  Noble and gentle and wise.

Her heart will glow at the picture,
  Thrilling with joy and with pride,
Yet the tears sadly fall as she presses
  Thee close, little one, to her side.

And she knows that always at twilight,
  Wherever, wherever thou art,
The same little lullaby, darling,
  She'll sing to thee down in her heart.
—Boston Transcript.

Janet's Candlestick.

"IN her day—mind you, I said in her day—the old lady was something of an oracle. Infallible, sir, that's the word—absolutely infallible. In fact, to put it more plainly," said the colonel, "she was always right."

"I have no doubt of it, sir," I said, meekly. You see, I was in love with the colonel's daughter, and under those circumstances a father is not a being to be contradicted. More than that, the colonel was speaking of a matter of family history, and the colonel's family goes back to the time a little before William the Norman made up his mind to come over to England.

"Her particular powers, my dear boy," went on the colonel, "lay with the romantic. I've heard it said that all the lovers from all the country 'round used to come to her in their troubles and get good advice. That's what they say," added the colonel, with a wink; "but, between ourselves, Aunt Janet was probably a mischief-making, interfering old matchmaker. That is shown by the fact that she still troubles this earth when she should be reposing respectably somewhere else. One has to put up with this sort of thing, you know"—the colonel frowned and coughed and settled his neck into his shirt collar—"one must put up with it when one belongs to an ancient family. And, after all, the old lady is never really troublesome. Picturesque in a sense, and always keeps to the upper floors."

"And this," I said, pointing to a massive old silver candlestick on a sideboard—"this is Great-aunt Janet's candlestick, eh?"

"Yes," said the colonel, frowning at it and shaking his head. "Perfectly ridiculous, of course; but it is said that whenever there is any love affair on hand the ghost of the old lady walks; that she carries the candlestick with which for some three-quarters of a century she lighted herself to bed, and that if one of the lovers meets her at that critical time she gives him such advice as lifts him, so to speak"—the colonel made a movement with his hands as though dandling a large-sized infant awkwardly—"lifts him into the lady's affections, or vice versa. But she is always accompanied by the candlestick."

"It might be worth trying," I said, half to myself, and just at that moment the door of the smoking room opened and she came in.

"Not a bad notion," said the colonel, with a chuckle. "Here, Dora, our friend here thinks of trying to get a tip from Great-aunt Janet tonight, though what he wants to trouble her for I can't for the life of me imagine."

"I do assure you," I stuttered, as she gave me her hand in saying good night, "I don't see what Great-aunt Janet could have to tell me, and, of course, I shouldn't think of doing anything——"

"Of course not," she replied with demure eyes looking into mine. "But it's a pretty idea."

She kissed her father—oh! adorable lips pressed for a moment against the stern, white mustache—and went out of the room; and I found, quite unexpectedly, that I could not sleep.

I discovered, too, that I had left my cigarette case in the smoking room, and I had a dim notion that a cigarette might soothe me, and might drive out of my head certain vain dreams and fancies. For who was I that I should think that blue-eyed Dora should ever care twopence about me?

I went down softly through the darkened house to the smoking room, and switched on the light there and looked about for my cigarette case. I found it, and had just slipped it into my pocket, when the remembrance of what the colonel had said brought to my mind the heavy silver candlestick. I glanced toward the spot where it had stood, and I saw to my astonishment that it was no longer there. In a flash I glanced quickly around the small room and realized that the thing was gone. And I knew, of course, in a moment what that meant.

The ghost of Great-aunt Janet had chosen that night for walking!

Why? Was she such a sympathetic old creature that she had guessed my secret? And could she give me any help or any advice? I remembered distinctly what the colonel had said; how he had suggested that the old lady came only when she was able to help a lover. That was my desperate case; and on an impulse I determined that I would seek her and take ghostly counsel from her. I remembered that she haunted the upper floors.

I went up beyond the floor on which my room was situated and found myself in darkness. Then, suddenly, even as I tried to muffle my footsteps, I saw a dim light in the distance—the light of a candle. Down the length of the corridor there advanced toward me the stately small figure of Great-aunt Janet; so real that she might have stepped straight out of her frame downstairs. She held the candle high, and I thought, looking at her as she advanced, what a presentable old lady she was.

It took me a moment or two to find my tongue, and then, fearing that she might disappear before I had had time to state my errand, I clasped my hands and blurted out what I had to say.

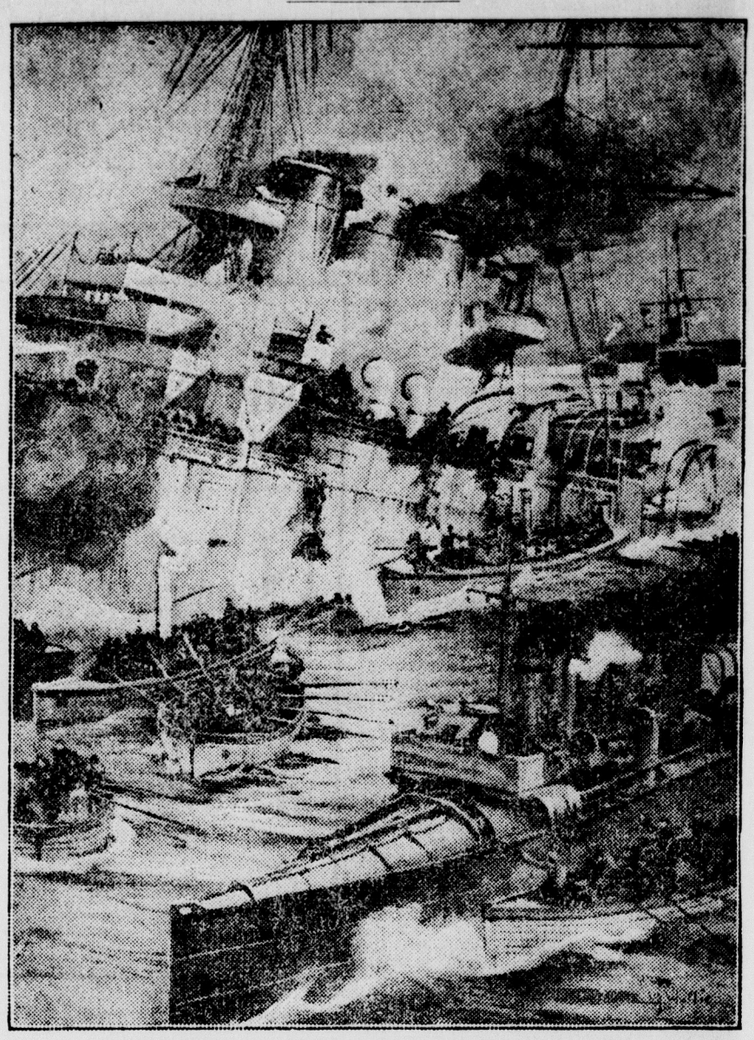
"Great-aunt Janet! Sweet Great-aunt Janet! Have mercy upon me and help me! I love the dearest girl in all the world—and her name is Dora—and I haven't dared to tell her so before. If you can show me the way——"

"Jack, dear, if you would hold the candlestick——"

I caught the candlestick—and Dora. After a breathless interval, during which the lovely little face had been pressed close to mine again and again, and I had seen, even by that dim candle light, a look in the blue eyes I had never hoped to see, she gave her explanation.

"I was in love myself, Jack, and I thought there might be some other unhappy lover who wanted advice or—or consolation. So I thought I would be Great-aunt Janet—and I dressed in these things—and I came out—just in case——."—Indianapolis Sun.

JAPAN'S GREATEST DISASTER.



HOW THE BATTLESHIP HATSUSE WAS LOST.

The destruction of the Hatsuse by a mine ten miles off Port Arthur is the only great disaster that has overtaken the Japanese, and at that it is an accident rather than a piece of naval strategy. The Hatsuse was a battleship of 15,000 tons displacement. She was launched (in 1899) at Elswick at the cost of over a million. The destruction of the vessel has been the occasion of strong protests from naval authorities at the action of Russia in strewing the high seas with mines. The revised figures show that sixty-one non-commissioned officers and 378 bluejackets were killed or drowned on board the Hatsuse, while twelve bluejackets were seriously, and fifty slightly, injured. Seven officers and thirteen non-commissioned officers were slightly injured.

OUR SELF-CONSCIOUSNESS.

Always Wondering What Our Neighbors Are Thinking.

Thoreau characteristically says: "If you want to know a man's faults, ask his friends. They will not tell you, but they know." It is because we believe so thoroughly in America and Americans that we interest ourselves in trying to find out our faults. One such occurs to us to which it seems worth while to call attention. This is our self-consciousness—a thing which does a vast deal toward hindering the freedom of the individual. It is this continual consciousness of self that makes us Americans so fearful of what our neighbors think of us, that hampers us in our thought and that makes us less able to act as our right reasoning would dictate. The Englishman, for instance, sails along, calmly ignoring the whole world. This attitude is provocative of much humor at his expense, but does he not do better by himself than the man who is continually looking from right to left to see what people about think of him? The latter is so busy that he has no time to realize himself. "Mind your own business and endeavor to be what you are made," says the quotable Thoreau.

That is what we need to have drummed into us from day to day. How people take our jokes, how they like the cut of our frocks or our coats, what they think of our sitting in the second balcony instead of the orchestra of a theater, whether they think we are affected because we acknowledge a liking for Browning—these are minor matters indeed; but it is over just such trifles that many of us waste precious moments and more precious brain matter. Let the man and the woman shake himself or herself free from the coils of what "they say" or "how it looks." Let them be big enough not to bother about such little things. Let them think less about their own persons and more how to enjoy and profit by and be good in the big, interesting world of people and things which is all about them.—Home Companion.

SIZE OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

Increased Over Fifty Per Cent During Quarter of a Century.

The average length of ships has increased some 50 to 60 per cent during the last quarter of a century. The 455 feet of the Britannic of 1874 seem almost insignificant compared with the 702 feet of the latest White Star Liner Cedric and the 760 feet of the projected Cunarders. The 1,000-foot vessel will assuredly not be long in coming. Berths are even now devised to accord with this standard, and entrance locks and graving docks are also being lengthened. A few years back 500 feet were considered an extreme dimension, nowadays this is deemed very moderate. The length of an entrance lock does not, of course, absolutely limit the size of vessels.

The beam of ships has increased more rapidly than the length. The beam of the Brittanic was 45 feet and a ratio between length and breadth of about 10 to 1 was maintained fairly well until ten years ago, when the Campania was built with a breadth of 65 feet to a length of 600 feet. At present the dimensions exhibited in the Cedric and Celtic, length 680 feet, breadth 75 feet; the Waimer Castle, length 570 feet, breadth 64 feet, and other recent vessels indicate a decided tendency toward the establishment of a ratio of 9 to 1. The maximum beam does not yet exceed 78 feet, which is amply covered by entrance locks and passages 80 to 100 feet in width, constructed fifty years ago under the regime of paddle steamers. Consequently the increase in beam has not had so perceptible an effect on dock construction as the increase in length.

Only in depth has the progress of naval construction been less marked. The draught of the Campania, 23 feet, in 1893 was no greater than that of some vessels twenty years before. The latest German types have a loaded draught of only 29 feet, while the most modern British vessels attain to 32 feet, but in neither case is the increase proportional to that of the other dimensions. This discrepancy is due to the difficulty of obtaining adequate depth of water in approaching channels and over the sills of existing docks.—Cassier's Magazine.

Why She Is Happy.

Bessie—Kitty is going to be married and she tells me she is the happiest woman in all the world.

Aunt Jane—Must be going to have a model husband.

Bessie—Don't know. She didn't say anything about him. But you should see what a daisy engagement ring she has.—Boston Transcript.

Many a man goes broke because of the winning ways of women and gamblers.

MODERN IDEAS IN A HOTEL.

Automatic Sweepers and Highest Degree of Fire Protection Features.

A comparatively novel mechanical device used in the new Hotel St. Regis, in New York, is the pneumatic sweeping apparatus. It consists of a system of pipes, having a branch in every room connected with vacuum pumps in the basement. In order to operate it the servant, instead of sweeping the floor with a broom and raising assiduously as much dust as she removes, merely attaches a small flexible pipe to the outlet, turns on the valve, applies the nozzle to the dusty surface, and the rubbish is sucked off to the basement. There it is discharged into large sacks, which are taken from the building with other refuse.

Another respect in which the Hotel St. Regis sets a standard of excellence is in the care which has been taken to protect its structure and contents against fire. Of course, as an eighteen-story building, the owners were obliged to adopt the highest standard of fireproofing demanded by the building code of New York, including the use of metal sashes and window frames and fireproofed wood, but they have done more in this respect than they were legally required to do.

Not only was an extra effort made to obtain an extremely good quality of fireproofed wood, but it was used for purposes such as picture moldings, which are not usually considered important enough to be dignified by this care. It was even proposed to make the furniture of the same quality of material, but this idea was finally abandoned. The amount of wood, however, used in the finish is comparatively small, other material, such as marble, bronze and tile, being very generally employed.

The corridors and main stairs on every floor are lined with marble from the floor to the ceiling. The door trims in all the corridors, halls and bathrooms are of the same material. The floors, when exposed to view, are either of marble or of tile, the only exception being several exceptional suites of apartments on the second and third floors. The bedroom floors, when covered by carpets, are of cement. The bathrooms, elevator shafts, service stairways, service pantries, and the like are wainscoted with white tile, while the elevator doors, stair balustrades and grilles are of bronze.

Blessed Be Business.

The ladies of the club were closely grouped about the speaker of the afternoon, a remarkably successful woman, in whom commercial and literary ability were admirably balanced.

"Tell us, in a few words, how to be successful," said one of the ladies, insistently.

"To be successful," said the successful one, "all we women have to do is to make as much of a business of our own business as we do of the things that are none of our business."

Refused to Listen.

"Pardon me, sir," began the feminine victim of hard luck, who was forced to solicit alms, as she approached the crusty old bachelor's desk, "but I am a poor lone widow, and——"

"You may as well break it off right there," interrupted the heartless o. b. "I can't use any leap-year proposals in my business."

Success may sometimes come unexpectedly, but work alone can hold it.—F. W. Murray.

The Habit of Investigating.

Don't tie yourself or your money up. Don't risk all your savings in any scheme, no matter how much it may promise. Don't invest your hard-earned money in anything without first making a thorough and searching investigation. Do not be misled by those who tell you that it is "now or never," and that, if you wait, you are liable to lose the best thing that ever came to you. Make up your mind that if you lose your money you will not lose your head, and that you will not invest in anything until you thoroughly understand all about it. There are plenty of good things waiting. If you miss one, there are hundreds of others. People will tell you that the opportunity will go by and you will lose a great chance to make money if you do not act promptly. But take your time, and investigate. Make it a cast-iron rule never to invest in any enterprise until you have gone to the very bottom of it, and, if it is not so sound that level-headed men will put money in it, do not touch it. The habit of investigating before you embark in any business will be a happiness-protector, and an ambition-protector as well.—Success.

The Feminine Mind.

The ways of certain feminine minds are illustrated by a story told by William Norris, the actor. He recently introduced two young women whom he knows well, and was anxious regarding the opinion that they formed of each other.

After they had conversed for a time and separated, he asked one of them what she thought of the other.

"If I told you," she replied, "you would say I was 'catty;' so I will not tell you."

Mr. Norris wrote to the other girl and casually asked her what she thought of the young woman she had met. He received this reply:

"You want my opinion of Miss Blank? No, you don't!"

Slap at Turner's Art.

At a dinner to Colonel George Harvey in London, Theodore Watts Dunton said:

"It isn't generally known that Turner, the painter, and Dr. Augustus Pritchard once lived together for a year in Cheyne Row. The painter and the physician had a fine garden, and they took a good deal of pride in their flowers. But the garden gate did not work well, and one day Turner, because it wouldn't open, pettishly gave orders that it be nailed up. It was thought that this add fact would enrage Augustus Pritchard, but, on being told of it, all he said was: 'Oh, well, I don't care what Turner does to the gate, so long as he doesn't paint it.'"

No Need of Telling.

Buyer (who has hastily snapped up a bargain)—By the way, you advertised that you had good reasons for selling. I forgot to ask what they were.

Seller (grimly)—You'll find 'em out fast enough. Ta, ta!

Waste of Time.

Brown—Did I ever tell you the story about the dirty window, Green?

Green—No. Tell it to me.

Brown—It's no use—you couldn't see through it.

Brides in England now carry prayer books, instead of bouquets. This fashion has caused a boom in the prayer book trade. The bindings have to be white—Morocco, calf, ivory, silver or mother-of-pearl.

HOTTEST SPOT ON EARTH.

Found on the Shore of the Persian Gulf at and Around Bahrin.

"Death Valley, in Southern California, is usually referred to as the hottest spot on earth, but it isn't quite that," Ralph Erling tells us. "This rather unpleasant distinctions belongs to a portion of the shore of the Persian Gulf at and in the vicinity of Bahrin.

"Statistics prove that the mean annual temperature of the Persian Gulf furnace is 11 degrees higher than that of Death Valley, and the aridness of both places is about on a par, though I am inclined to believe, if my recollection of the records is not blunted, that a little brackish water has been found in a few isolated springs on the alkali surface of Death Valley, whereas there is no water at all to be found on the shore of the gulf anywhere within a radius of nearly 200 miles.

"Yet while Death Valley is inhabited by practically none and permanent life there is deemed well-nigh impossible, Bahrin has a population of several thousand people and has had an existence as a village for many centuries. Of course, the people are stunted mentally and to a slightly less extent physically, a fact due to the fearful conditions under which they live; but they do live there, and are probably the nearest approach to salamanders in the human family. What do they do for water and food? Why, the latter is brought to them in boats and sold in exchange for the fertilizer they dig from the desert, and the latter they have in fairly good abundance near them. You thought I said there was no water within several hundred miles of the place. Well, so I did—on the land—but there are a number of fresh-water springs on the bed of the saline gulf within a few hundred yards from the shore.

"It is probably the only place on earth where fresh drinking water is secured from a salty sea. The water gushes up in considerable volume from these springs and is secured by divers. The gulf is only about 30 feet deep at this point. The divers plunge to the bottom with empty goatskins and place the orifice of the skin bag directly over the mouth of the spring. It fills in a few seconds, and the diver closes the orifice and is pulled back to the boat by a rope. That is the way the water supply for the community on shore is secured. The springs are supposed to be due to underground streams which have their origin in the green hills of Osman, over 500 miles inland."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Edison Amends an Epigram.

Francis Bacon Crocker, professor of electrical engineering at Columbia University, recently wrote to Thomas A. Edison for a photograph of the latter large enough to hang in the office of the electrical department at the university, and also requesting Mr. Edison to inscribe the picture with some motto that might be helpful to the students. In a few days a large photograph of the inventor arrived, and at the bottom of it, in the large, strong, well-defined handwriting of Edison, was the following:

"All things come to those who hustle while they wait."—Success.

The mining of manganese is becoming an important industry, $64,500,000 worth having been produced during 1903.

THE ONLY ONE

There is only One
Genuine-Syrup of Figs,

The Genuine is Manufactured by the
California Fig Syrup Co.

The full name of the company, California Fig Syrup Co., is printed on the front of every package of the genuine.

The Genuine- Syrup of Figs- is for Sale, in Original Packages Only, by Reliable Druggists Everywhere

Knowing the above will enable one to avoid the fraudulent imitations made by piratical concerns and sometimes offered by unreliable dealers. The imitations are known to act injuriously and should therefore be declined.

Buy the genuine always if you wish to get its beneficial effects. It cleanses the system gently yet effectually, dispels colds and headaches when bilious or constipated, prevents fevers and acts best on the kidneys, liver, stomach and bowels, when a laxative remedy is needed by men, women or children. Many millions know of its beneficial effects from actual use and of their own personal knowledge. It is the laxative remedy of the well-informed.

Always buy the Genuine- Syrup of Figs

MANUFACTURED BY THE

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

Louisville, Ky. San Francisco, Cal. New York, N.Y.

PRICE FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE

Eruptions

The only way to get rid of pimples and other eruptions is to cleanse the blood, improve the digestion, stimulate the kidneys, liver and skin. The medicine to take is

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Which has cured thousands.

A man is not measured by what he thinks he knows, but by what he proves he knows.

For Your Perfect Comfort.

At the St. Louis Exposition, which is very severe upon the feet, remember to take along a box or two of Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for hot, tired, aching, swollen, sweating feet. 30,000 testimonials of cures. Sold by all Druggists everywhere, 25c. Don't accept a substitute.

Even a real zero-weather stunt cannot cool off some people.

Heavenly bread is never blessed until it is broken.

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

A unique way for a woman to propose: "Come and be saved."

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

We go ahead unconscious of danger until we wake up with an awful jolt.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. SAMUEL, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

The secret of matrimonial happiness lies in satisfying the brain as well as the heart.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

'Twas Ever Thus.

Jones—It's useless to ask Brown to say a word in my favor. He has no earthly use for me.

Smith—What's the trouble?

Jones—I was foolish enough to let him owe me money.

Does it pay to save five per cent of your income by economizing on your vacation this year and break down next year from the continued strain and be obliged to pay 50 per cent for doctor's bills, besides the time lost in enforced idleness?—Success.

"Speak for Yourself.

Lord Leicester of Holkham, nearly a hundred years ago, was a widower, and in the latter part of his life nearly blind. He enjoyed an intimate friendship with his neighbor, Lord Albemarle, and had, in his own mind, selected Lady Anne, one of Lord Albemarle's daughters, as the future wife of his nephew and the mistress of Holkham.

One day Lady Anne came along to join his morning ride, and Lord Leicester seized the opportunity of asking her:

"Anne, my dear, how should you like to be mistress of Holkham?"

"There is nothing I should like better," answered Lady Anne, drawing herself up in her saddle.

"Then I shall send by nephew William to court you."

Lady Anne drew herself up still more, and tightening her rein, replied calmly but very gravely:

"I shall never be mistress of Holkham on those terms."

It was then the old gentleman's turn to rein in his horse. He looked his companion hard in the face, and asked her, "Why, you don't mean to say you would marry me?"

"Yes, indeed I would. And there is nothing I should wish more."

This was a wooing that was not "long a-doing," and it led to a most happy marriage.

Voice From Arkansas.

Cleveland, Ark., August 15 (Special)—Nearly every newspaper tells of some wonderful cure of some form of Kidney Disease by the Great American Remedy, Dodd's Kidney Pills, and this part of Arkansas is not without its share of evidence that no case is too deeply rooted for Dodd's Kidney Pills to cure.

Mr. A. E. Carlile, well known and highly respected here, tells of his cure after nearly a quarter of a century's suffering. Mr. Carlile says:

"I want to let the public know what I think of Dodd's Kidney Pills. I think they are the best remedy for sick kidneys ever made.

"I had Kidney Trouble for 23 years and never found anything that did me so much good as Dodd's Kidney Pills. I recommend them to all sufferers."

There is no uncertain sound about Mr. Carlile's statement. He knows that Dodd's Kidney Pills rescued him from a life of suffering and he wants the public to know it. Dodd's Kidney Pills cure all Kidney ills from Backache to Bright's Disease.

Wanted Something Less Hackneyed.

Mrs. Reader—Stop at a book store and pick out a novel for me.

Daughter—What sort?

Mrs. Deader—Try to get an old-fashioned novel, in which the hero and heroine are separated by cruel parents. I am a little tired of the young woman with a mission.

Russia has almost three times the population of Japan.

Ingratitude is treason to mankind.—Thomson.

Ayer's

This falling of your hair! Stop it, or you will soon be bald. Give your hair some Ayer's Hair Vigor. The falling will stop, the hair will

Hair Vigor

grow, and the scalp will be clean and healthy. Why be satisfied with poor hair when you can make it rich?

"My hair nearly all came out. I then tried Ayer's Hair Vigor and only one bottle stopped the falling. New hair came in real thick and just a little curly.'—MRS. L. M. SMITH, Saratoga, N. Y.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

for

Thick Hair

Surgery in High Favor.

Not so many years ago surgical operations were generally regarded by the public as a means of last resort, and were submitted to only when the patient or his family was advised that no other escape was open for the sufferer. Frequently the sick man was in extremes when he went under the surgeon's knife, and it is asserted by medical men that the large mortality in a given number of operations was due to this fact. In this way the popular fear of going through these ordeals was increased, the surgeons generally being held responsible for the fatal outcome.

To-day there is less fear of the knife, and statistics show that the mortality is far less. This is attributed by the profession to the advanced views now held and what may be termed the greater popularity of surgery. Of course, a most potent contribution to this condition of affairs is the more extensive knowledge possessed by the modern surgeon and his greater skill. But there is another source from which help comes; that is, that cases requiring the services of surgeons are not delayed until the last minute, when the patients are so exhausted or they cannot stand the shock they must necessarily sustain.

To-day it is appreciated by all students of the ills to which flesh is heir that if the knife is to be used the sooner it is done the better; just as everybody knows that if a disease is to be checked the sooner medicine is administered the better. And to this view of the matter the doctor and the surgeon have gradually educated the people. This accounts for the popularity of surgery and for the material diminishing of the death rate of persons passing under the knife.—Baltimore Herald.

Advice for the Young Wife.

One of the most difficult questions for a young wife to decide is how she shall treat her new relatives. Sometimes, of course, her husband's and her own family have been friends for years, and she at once slips into her place as the daughter of the house, only changing dear friends into dearer relatives; but this is not always the case.

More often she meets her husband far away from his family, and is only introduced after her marriage.

A bride should try to remember that everything depends on a first impression, and should therefore be careful to create a favorable one at once.

She must recollect that, whatever their failings and peculiarities are, they are her husband's people, and as such to be treated with respect, even if she cannot feel for them the affection she is desirous to give.

Let her try to love them as her own people; but if this is impossible she can at least treat them with courtesy.

As a rule, however, the young wife will find her new relations only too ready to love her for her husband's sake at first, eventually for her own sake, and she ought to have no trouble about returning it.

Foreign Students in Germany.

The "outlanders," or foreign students, in German universities number 2,731, or more than 7 per cent. of the total of 37,813 matriculated students. Berlin, Heidelberg and Leipsic are the favorite institutions for foreigners, who constitute 15 per cent. of the student body in each. The students from Russia in all the universities aggregate 860; Austria-Hungary follows with 536; America contributes 276; Switzerland, 253; England, 149, and Asia, 133. It is noteworthy that nearly all the Asians are Japanese, and it is rather surprising that so many as 36 Turks are enrolled.

An envious spirit makes a woman so ugly that even a beauty parlor is hopeless.

When you are in need of a pure and wholesome stimulant, ask for Old Kirk Whisky. A. P. Hotaling & Co., 429 Jackson St., San Francisco, Cal.

Some people are born unlucky, others are born just plain ordinary fools.

Some people are so small that a birdcage would be an ampitheater for them.

Spruance, Stanley & Co., San Francisco, will supply you with Sun Flower Whiskey. Choice.

Gratitude never travels on the lightning express.

"What's in a name?" Well, William, think of the bother to busy men were "Old Gilt Edge" changed to another name—any other name—well, William?

GIRLS SHOULD WED YOUNG.

Physicians Say Higher Education Unfits Them for Matrimony.

"I am opposed to the highly developed intellect of girls, as now seems to be a craze, which is sapping the vitality of the American nation," said Dr. A. Lapthorne Smith, of Bishop College, Montreal, and of the University of Vermont, in discussing his paper in which he assailed the present-day methods of educating girls.

"It unfits them for married life, is prone to make them unhappy, because it makes them oversensitive and generally fails to give the results which were claimed for education for females.

"It is my observation that men marry late in life because women have been crowding them out of positions. Women marry late because they find they can support themselves, and are unwilling to undertake the responsibilities of motherhood. Then, again, they are made physically weaker through their training.

"Overstudy saps their vitality. It is study day and night, and in addition there are social duties and music and dancing lessons to learn after school hours. I cannot now see the use of overeducating the girls, which makes them dissatisfied and in the more important feature gives them an education which is of no practical value to them in life.

"Cut out Latin and Greek, algebra and mythology, and let them have more hours of recreation. They should be sound and healthy in their youth and ready to become wives when 18, instead of 28. In Canada and New England I find the young people marrying later in life, the men at 40 and the women at 30.

"I am sustained in my position by the history of our grandparents. They were healthier and happier than are our girls to-day. I ascribe it all to early marriage. Earlier marriages will make healthier children. It will strengthen the republic in stronger humanity.

"The older the sexes when they marry the more difficulty I see in them getting along together smoothly in life. They have become set in their ways and will not merge into that condition of love and affection which is to be observed in couples which mate younger. We must have stronger children to fight the battles of life, and we want more homes founded by the younger element."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

The Invention of Cards.

It is generally believed that cards were invented for the amusement of the early kings of the line of Bourbon, but this belief is erroneous—though who the man was who invented these instruments of amusement is not known, neither can we tell in what age they were invented. Our knowledge is limited to the country whence they came, viz., Egypt. The colors are two, red and black, which answer to the two equinoxes. The suits are four, answering to the four seasons; their emblems formerly were and still are in Spain, for the heart, a cup, the emblem of winter; the spade, an acorn, the emblem of autumn; the club, a trefoil, the emblem of summer; the diamond, a rose, the resemblance of spring. The twelve court cards answer to the twelve months, and were formerly depicted as the signs of the zodiac. The fifty-two cards answer to the number of weeks in the year; the thirteen cards in each suit to the number of weeks in a lunar quarter.

Envy always implies conscious inferiority wherever it resides.—Pliny.

Mrs. Haskell, Worthy Vice Templar, Independent Order Good Templars, of Silver Lake, Mass., tells of her cure by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM: Four years ago I was nearly dead with inflammation and ulceration. I endured daily untold agony, and life was a burden to me. I had used medicines and washes internally and externally until I made up my mind that there was no relief for me. Calling at the home of a friend, I noticed a bottle of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.** My friend endorsed it highly and I decided to give it a trial to see if it would help me. It took patience and perseverence for I was in bad condition, and I used **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** for nearly five months before I was cured, but what a change, from despair to happiness, from misery to the delightful exhilarating feeling health always brings. I would not change back for a thousand dollars, and your Vegetable Compound is a grand medicine.

"I wish every sick woman would try it and be convinced."—MRS. IDA HASKELL, Silver Lake, Mass. Worthy Vice Templar, Independent Order of Good Templars.

When a medicine has been successful in more than a million cases, is it justice to yourself to say, without trying it, "I do not believe it would help me"?

Surely you cannot wish to remain weak, and sick and discouraged, exhausted with each day's work. You have some derangement of the feminine organism, and Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you just as surely as it has others.

Mrs. Tillie Hart, of Larimore, N. D., says:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM: I might have been spared many months of suffering and pain if I had known of the efficacy of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** a few months sooner, for I tried many remedies without finding anything which helped me before I tried the Vegetable Compound. I dreaded the approach of the menstrual period every month, as it meant much suffering and pain. Some months the flow was very scanty and others it was profuse, but after I had used the Compound for two months I became regular and natural, and so I continued until I felt perfectly well, and the parts were strengthened to perform the work without assistance and pain. I am like a different woman now, where before I did not care to live, and I am pleased to testify as to the good your Vegetable Compound has done for me." Sincerely yours, MRS. TILLIE HART, Larimore, N.D.

Be it, therefore, believed by all women who are ill that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the medicine they should take. It has stood the test of time, and it has hundreds of thousands of cures to its credit. Women should consider it unwise to use any other medicine.

Mrs. Pinkham, whose address is Lynn, Mass, will answer cheerfully and without cost all letters addressed to her by sick women. Perhaps she has just the knowledge that will help your case—try her to-day—it costs nothing.

THE SSS BEST TONIC

It increases the appetite, tones up the stomach, invigorates and strengthens the system, and furnishes purer and better blood for the upbuilding of the run-down constitution. You will find no tonic to act so promptly and beneficially where the health has given way, the strength over-taxed by hard work and close confinement. Those living in the low, marshy sections of the country, exposed to miasmatic poisons and breathing the impure air arising from stagnant pools and swamps, till their systems are filled with malaria and their health undermined, will find S. S. S. a most excellent tonic, and its timely use has many times prevented the serious complications that so often result from malaria.

Good blood, good appetite and good digestion are the foundation stones of good health. S. S. S. supplies all these, containing as it does ingredients for the purification of the blood and also well-known tonic properties, making it the ideal remedy in cases where the blood has deteriorated, the stomach disordered and appetite has failed.

S. S. S. being a purely vegetable compound, leaves no bad after-effects, like the strong potash and mineral remedies, which are bad on the stomach and nerves. A course of S. S. S. now will fortify the system, and the impurities that have accumulated through the long winter months are more readily and promptly thrown off, and the warm weather finds you in good physical condition, instead of weak, run-down, tired and debilitated, with no appetite or energy, as is apt to be the case where the system is neglected and nature left to take care of herself. If you need a tonic and appetizer, you will find S. S. S. the best. Medical advice without charge to all who write us about their case.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

Canton, Ohio, Aug. 6, 1903.

Gentlemen: S. S. S. is a good medicine. I keep it in the house all the while. It is an excellent tonic to give strength to the system and tone to all the organs. It gives appetite and energy and makes one feel better in every way. I have found it also an excellent blood purifier. For months I was troubled with an itching skin eruption on the face, and I tried specialists and many remedies to get a cure, but S. S. S. is the only medicine that seemed to relieve. I am now comparatively free of this eruption. I think a great deal of your medicine, believing it to be the best blood purifier and tonic known to the world to-day.

MRS. FRANK HORNER.
1380 E. Seventh st.

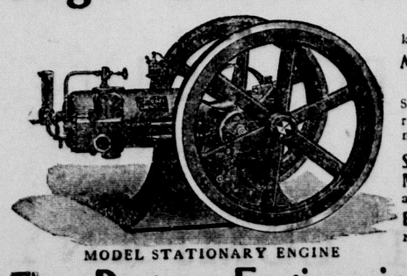
Altoona, Pa., June 20, 1903.

I have always been averse to giving a testimonial, and only do so now because of a desire to have others benefited by the use of your most excellent medicine. Before using S. S. S. this spring I very much felt the need of a tonic; was troubled with Dyspepsia and Constipation, and my blood was in bad condition. The use of your specific has driven away all indications of Dyspepsia, regulated my bowels, enriched my blood, and caused me to gain 20 pounds in weight, so that I feel in better physical condition than I have in years. In my judgment there is no better tonic and blood purifier on the market than your preparation, and I unhesitatingly recommend it as such.

A. L. FISHER.

GREENBANK BEST PRUNE DIP. Powdered 98 per ct. Caustic Soda
T. W. JACKSON, No. 123 California Street, SAN FRANCISCO

High Grade Gasolene Engines



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Sole manufacturers of the IMPERIAL PUMPS for Irrigating, Mining o. Dredge Work. Large capacity with minimum power. Simple and effective.

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Must Bear Signature of

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See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION

GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE.

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CURE SICK HEADACHE

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To the fact that Alcoholism and Drug Addictions are diseases and can be cured by the

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They work while you sleep. They are guaranteed to hatch and raise the chicks from every fertile egg.

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Sold on easy terms and on time if you wish to purchase that way.

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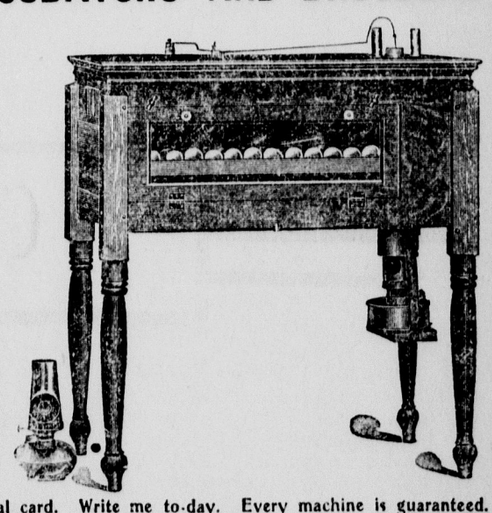
Before you buy an Incubator, in justice to yourself, write me, and get all the Chatham facts and terms of sale. This is worth your while. Our large list of testimonials from pleased customers in California sent free. Send for our unique catalog about Incubators and some really good hints about poultry raising. It will cost you only a postal card. Write me to-day. Every machine is guaranteed.



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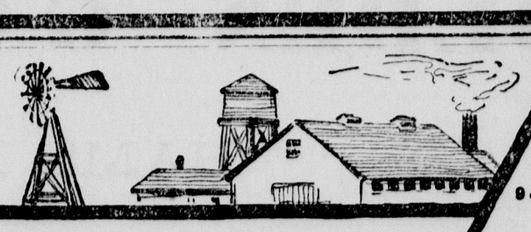

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Where a ship canal enables vessels to discharge their cargoes on the various wharves already completed for their accommodation.

Where large ferry boats enter the large ferry slip now in use, and land passengers, freight and whole trains of cars.

Where an independent railroad system gives ample switching privileges to every industry.

Where a private water-works plant, with water mains extending throughout the entire manufacturing district, supplies an abundance of pure artesian water at rates far below city prices.

Where some of the largest industries in the State are today located and in full operation.

Where hundreds of thousands of dollars have already been spent in perfecting the locality for manufacturing purposes.

Where the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company own **THIRTY-FOUR HUNDRED** acres of land and **Seven Miles of Water Front** on the San Francisco Bay, and on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Where, in fact, rail, wharf and other privileges are unexcelled for manufacturing purposes by any other locality on the coast.

If you desire such a location come and see what we have in South San Francisco, San Mateo County.

For further information call or address

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO.

202 SANSOME ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

TO HOME-SEEKERS

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company, comprising many San Francisco, Chicago and New York capitalists, created in San Mateo county a new town site known as South San Francisco. This town site is situated on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and also on the Southern Pacific Bay Shore Railroad, soon to be finished; it is also at the terminus of the San Francisco and San Mateo Electric Railway.

South San Francisco was platted as a town just prior to the great financial panic of 1893 and 1894; during all that period of financial wreck and ruin, when almost every new enterprise and many old-established institutions were actually swept out of existence, she has held her own and is to-day a prosperous community with a population of nearly **FIFTEEN HUNDRED PEOPLE.**

An extensive and fine residence district, where workingmen may secure land at reasonable prices, and on favorable terms, as homes for themselves and their families.

Upwards of $2,000,000 in cash have been expended in laying the foundation of this new town. Most of the streets have been graded, curbed and sewered, miles of concrete sidewalk laid, trees planted along the main highways, and a water-works plant completed, giving an abundant supply of pure artesian water for every purpose. But the foundation laid in what is known as the manufacturing district of this town site constitutes above all others the most positive guarantee for the future of South San Francisco

There is no stability nor permanency so absolute respecting real estate values, and the future growth of any community like that which is based upon industries giving employment to men. The facilities created by the founders of South San Francisco have already secured to her several large manufacturing enterprises, and will soon secure many more; this means not only an increase in population, but an enhancement in real estate values.

South San Francisco has passed the experimental stage, and is now an established town. Many of her lot owners who have properly improved their holdings are even to-day realizing from ten to twenty per cent net on their investments. How many communities as new as South San Francisco can make this boast?

An independent community in itself, with its own supporting elements, and at the same time close to the metropolis of California, and in the direction in which San Francisco must necessarily grow, already reached by some of the city's street car service, and certain to be on the line of any new railroad entering San Francisco, South San Francisco presents to-day opportunities for investment among the safest and best on the Pacific Coast.

Detail information cheerfully furnished. Address

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO.

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